PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,883—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

SHIPPING.

ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
†	SIAM	3000	500	H. T. Weighell	29th Oct.
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	12th ,,
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4156	808	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1000	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
B.L.	PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

November 3rd.
,, 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,300	550	8th Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, October 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	3rd Nov.
HISPANIA	3,389	S. Abrey	12th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, October 24, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 11 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 26th October, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 29th October, noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 30th October, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on 27th October, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London ... by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

GENT'S SCARVES, TIES, COLLARS.

THE LARGEST CHOICE, THE LOWEST PRICES,

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
,, 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LAWN-TENNIS!! ENTIRE NEW STOCK!!!

BATS—

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Special Champion, Cork Handle	10	0	11	4
Slazenger's Demon	11	0	12	8
The Unicorn (New Demon)	10	8	11	12
Ayre's Champion	12	0	13	0
The Ne Plus Ultra	11	0	12	8

BALLS—

Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect"	12	0	13	8
Treacher's, "The Club"	8	0	9	0
Ayre's Championship	9	8	10	12

NETS—

Best Tanned Cord, with Poles, complete	12	0	13	0

PRESSES, SCORERS, BAGS, BELTS, SHOES, BAT COVERS.

The above Prices are Advanced 10 Per Cent. on account of the GREAT FALL in EXCHANGE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 74-8-0 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

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An Extremely Choice Selection.

RICHEST FRENCH FOULARDS.

ASCOTS (For Knot, Ring, or Pin).....Re. 1 8 and Rs. 2 0
FOUR-IN-HAND (For Sailors' Knot)..... ,, 1 8 and ,, 2 0
Neat Figured Bows (Buckle behind)..... ,, 1 4

LIGHT AND DARK FANCY PATTERNS.
NEWEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Re. 1 4
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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—

Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!

WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'

"HIGHLAND CREAM."

EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
Messrs. W. B. GREEN & Co., Apollo Bunder.
Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Espianade.
Messrs. D. C. OMRIGAR, Market.
Messrs. D. BARIA, Market.
Messrs. E. B. LAKDIWALLA, Parsi Street.
Messrs. J. F. KHUTOKE, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Messrs. KING JOHN'S SONS, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Messrs. MORENAS & Co., Medows Street.
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Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Poona.
Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Kirkee.
Messrs. CORNAGLIA, Poona.
Messrs. CURSETJEE & Co., Nagpur.
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ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT ! CONCERT !! CONCERT !!!

A

GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN

IN THE ROOMS OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

APOLLO BUNDER,

ON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27TH,

To commence at 9 P. M.

TICKETS, Rs. 1.

Tickets can be obtained at the Doors.

The proceeds of the Concert will be devoted to the New Organ Fund of the Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.

S. S. "CITY OF DUNDEE," ARRIVED 24TH OCTOBER, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Uncleaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th October 1892.

NOTICE.

MR. HORMUSJI EDALJI BAMJI has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm from THIS DATE.

TATA & Co.

Bombay, 21st October, 1892.

CREDITORS are hereby AGAIN REMINDED to present themselves, or send some person duly authorized by them, to receive Payment of the FINAL DIVIDEND on account of their claims against Messrs. SPARK WINKLER and Co. (in liquidation) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, and will please note that unless they claim payment of such Dividend by the end of October, 1892, no claim will be entertained subsequently,

F. A. REDDIE, Chairman, Trustees' Committee, Stark, Winkler and Co. (in liquidation).

Bombay, October 22, 1892.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co. have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the above Company.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Branch Manager, Atlas Assurance Company.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 25th instant till the 25th November next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th October, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 300 Tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber.

Specification and form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Madras time), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the Contractors' part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract, and forfeit the deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th October 1892.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 21st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 7th November, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1892, and to declare a Dividend.

2ND.—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

4TH.—To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.

i.e., MOOLJEE, JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 24th Oct. to 7th Nov, 1892, both days inclusive.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1892 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Twenty-first Day of November next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 19th day of October 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH, Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned, at No. 313, Kalbadevi Road, up to 1 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of RATIONS, CLOTHING, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, for a period of three years, from 1st January, 1893.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7 and 10 A.M. every day, except Sundays, on payment of a fee of 1 Re.

The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, NARAYAN PANDURANG, Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Bombay, 24th October, 1892.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.

AWARDED 14 MEDALS,

Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.

HOURS OF BUSINESS :— 8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage extra.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the articles "BRAN IN BAGS" and "CASTOR SEED" will be re-tested for tonnage on TUESDAY, 25th October, 1892, at 11-30 A.M., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee, J. L. SYMONS, Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce : Bombay, 14th October, 1892.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1892.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the Provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Section 4 of Act III of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of SIXTY-ONE LAKHS and SIXTY-ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 61,61,000) for the purpose of repaying to Government a loan of an equal amount bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

The Trustees have fixed a Minimum Rate of 100 per cent under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotments will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the lowest Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required. They will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly.

2 per cent of the amount tendered to be deposited on application.

23 per cent of the amount allotted on MONDAY, 14th November 1892.

And the balance on or before FRIDAY, 31st March, 1893.

But the whole or any part of any accepted Tender may be paid at any time after receipt of notice of acceptance.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 5 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 31st October, 1892, and they will be opened in presence of the Trustees on the following day.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time be owing.

By Order of the Trustees, F. G. DUMAYNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th September 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....	Rs.	6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED	,,	3,70,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	,,	5,55,867

A BRANCH of this BANK will be OPENED in Esplanade Road, on the premises recently vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.

Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.

By order of the Board, E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of the undermentioned ARTICLES, at the Stations noted below, for one year, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March 1894, will be received by the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officer and Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer) at Aden up to 11 a.m, (local time), at Bombay and Kurrachee up to 1 p.m. (local time), and at other stations up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), on the dates specified, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the respective Chief and Executive Commissariat Officer and Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned. No addition or alterations must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted ; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Coal, &c.," as the case may be.

5. The Tender should be for all the articles comprised in each Tender. The Commissariat Officer and Commissary-General shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part, or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole Earnest Money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with separate Earnest Money for each description of article in Government Promissory Notes or by Bank of Bombay or Treasury Receipt.*

* The receipt may be for Currency Notes or Cash.

Tenders without Earnest Money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest Money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

8. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Chief Executive Commissariat Office and Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office.

Stations.	Description of Articles.	Tender and Schedules.	Tenders to be received on
Poona, Satara, Purandhar, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Indore, Nasirabad, Taraghur, Neemuch, Deesa, Abu, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Deolalee, Khandala, Kamptee, Sitabaldi, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Pachmari, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Aden, Perim	Hospital Miscellaneous articles,	98 and 100 A.	3rd Nov., 1892.
	Petty supplies for Barrack & Hospitals.	98 and 100 B.	7th Nov., 1892.
	Barrack Miscellaneous Articles.	98 and 100 C.	10th Nov., 1892.
	Hospital Necessaries.	98 and 100 E.	14th Nov., 1892.
	Bazaar Medicines for Veterinary purposes.	98 and 100 K.	17th Nov., 1892.
	Miscellaneous Articles required for repairs to equipments of different Arms of service,	98 and 100 L.	21st Nov., 1892.
	Coffee	98 and 100.	Do.
	Cooking Utensils...	98 and 100.	24th Nov., 1892.
	Diet and Table requisites.	98 and 100.	Do.
	Charcoal and Firewood.	98 and 100.	28th Nov., 1892.
	Dhall, Rice, Salt, Ghee, Cocum, Curry Stuff and Turmeric.	98 and 100.	
	Wheat	98 and 100.	16th Nov., 1892.
	Gram, Cotton-seed, Jowari, and Pegas	98 and 100.	
	Gram, Parched, and Powa.	98 and 100.	
Aden Commissariat Storekeeper General for Aden	Coal	98 and 100.	17th Nov., 1892.
Poona, Kurrachee, Adea, Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, for Poona, Kurrachee, and Aden separately	General Contracts comprising the requirements of all the Stations in this Presidency.		
Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay.	Cooking Utensils.	98 and 100.	24th Nov., 1892.
	Diet and Table requisites.	98 and 100.	Do.
Ahmednagar, Mhow, Kamptee	Kurbee, dry and green, and Sugar-cane.	98 and 100.	28th Nov., 1892.
Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay.	Covering and dammering packages, &c.	98 M ...	28th Nov., 1892.
Chief Commissariat Officers, Poona and Karachi.	Hired Boat and Conveyance of Coal.	98 and 100.	28th Nov., 1892.
	Drawing, Conveying, and Distributing Water.	98 and 100.	Do.
Aden			
Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, for Poona District.			
Chief Commissariat Officer, Mhow, for Mhow District.			
Chief Commissariat Officer, Jabalpur, for Narbada District.	Cattle, Gear, and Materials for repair of Gear, Carts, &c.	98 X.	1st Dec., 1892.
Chief Commissariat Officer, Kamptee, for Nagpur District.			
Chief Commissariat Officer, Karachi, for Sind District.			
Chief Commissariat Officer, Aden, for Aden District.			

For Bombay, Deesa, and Aden Districts (Tenders will be received in one Schedule for these Districts).

Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay	Cattle, Gear and Materials for repair of Gear, Carts, &c.	98 X.	1st Dec. 1892.

For Poona, Mhow, Narbada, Nagpur, and Sind Districts (Tenders will be received separately for each District).

Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay	Cattle, Gear and Materials for repair of Gear, Carts, &c.	98 X.	1st Dec, 1892.
Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Hyderabad, Jabalpur	Hired Carts	98 N.	1st Dec., 1892.
Nasirabad, Kamptee, Aden	Hired Carts for conveyance of Water.	98 N.	1st Dec. 1892.
	Hired Bullocks with Drivers, &c.	98 Q	1st Dec. 1892.

G. C. DOBBS, Major, For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Poona, Sept. 5, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23. "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31. "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 226,545 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents, Apollo House,

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	As.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,

Rs. 42 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,

Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,

Rs. 26 per dozen.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE FOR Rs. 25,000.

THE GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, and STOCK-IN-TRADE of a good paying business in Rangoon, known as the BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, situated in the widest, and most Central Road of the City, the only Hotel in Rangoon, connected throughout in all the Bathrooms with the latest water, and sewerage connections, and holds a Bar and Hotel, fixed fee License, has not changed Proprietors. Established since 1874. The Proprietor wishing to retire will refuse no reasonable offer.

Apply to A. T. DAWSON, 21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MOST POPULAR

SQUARE PIANOFORTES

OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART

GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S

IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, viz., 1% Up-country commissions toward buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Kaulia Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Permission.)

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure ; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious, I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advice all Ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man, as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.

Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

N.B.—"MOFUSSIL & UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS" can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KINDRED DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	250,000
RESERVE FUND	£	223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£	1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE : No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....	Rs.	15,55,867
Working Capital.....	,,	1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWAL PINDI

SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS : THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board, E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE : 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON, Acting Agent.

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THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

TO LET,

EITHER WHOLLY or PARTLY, a large and Commodious HOUSE, in the Dalal Street, Fort, for Office or Private Dwellings, with large Godowns to accommodate about 2,500 packages of Piece-goods and Yarns, and a compound both in the front and rear, where also Metals, &c., can be stored, with stable. Apply to Mr. KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE, at Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., Fort.

TO LET, a very desirable House on Waudby ROAD, admirably adapted for a Club, Hotel, or a Chummery. It commands a charming view of Malabar Hill and an excellent position. Apply to

P. BYRAMJI, 2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received at 11 Hornby Row, by Mr. PESTONJEE PADSHAH, Hon. Secretary to Mr. J. N. TATA'S SCHEME for HIGHER EDUCATION among PARSEES from candidates desiring to be admitted to the benefit of the above Scheme. Candidates should apply by letter stating age, qualifications, and particulars of College career, if any, with testimonials.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues ; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...	£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....	£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875		£742,553
,, 1880		£833,078
,, 1885		£966,107
,, 1891		£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT Assurances payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ..... } £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 in. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CA

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	159
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	189
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrahee)	200	000't	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	00'5	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	00't	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	150
Colaba	600	200	all		220
Coimbatore	500	1,280	1,280	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	760
Fort	400	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	175
French	300	500	all	100	950
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	50	525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	96½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	500
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	315
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	692½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		425
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,095

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	380
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	680
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Boral Mills Co., Ld	5,838	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	402½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217 xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	645	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,220
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	1,564
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Green					
Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	480
Presidency	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720
Spun Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,330
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	133
Sutlej Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	540
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	920
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	920
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	200
	750	50	150	74	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	80
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1085
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 22½	222
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	187
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	93
Scandy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Sewell and Co., Ld	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
o.	1,500	100	100	10	55
	9,000	25	25	Rs. 1	182

...ES OF BULLION, &c.

	Rs.	25-8	
	"	24-4	Nominal.
d	"	24-8	"
	"	24-4	"
	"	25-4	
	"	26-2	
	"	15-13	
	"	15-12	
	"	105-7	
	"	106-10	
	"	225	Nominal.
	"	223	"
	"	219	"

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Skerryvore (s), from Cardiff ; City of Dundee (s), Liverpool ; and I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Netherby Hall (s), for Calcutta ; and Douro(s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Drachenfels entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Wooloomooloo and Time left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Valetta and City of Dundee entered the dock Yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening (Tuesday) at 5 o'clock sharp.

THEFT OF A WAIST CHAIN.—A Hindoo, named Nanna Runchore, while lying asleep outside his house in Sindi Gully, on Saturday night, was robbed of a waist chain, valued at Rs. 50.

CONCERT AT THE Y.M.C.A.—A concert will be given on Thursday, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, of the Bombay Branch of the Y.M.C.A., when an unusually attractive programme will be gone through.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan mendicant girl, named Hoosainbee, aged 11 years, was, on Sunday, run over by a Municipal cart, while sitting on the road by the side of a house, in Tantunpoora Street. The girl received some injury to her right leg, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A SERIOUS FALL.—A Bori girl, named Asma, aged about five years, while looking out of a window on the third floor of her father's house, at Nagdevi Street, on Sunday afternoon, overbalanced herself, and fell from a height of about thirty-seven feet, sustaining a fracture of her right thigh. She was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. Pestonji A. Hormarji Wadia, living at Altamount Road, has made a report to the police, that on Saturday some one stole from his son's dressing-room a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 125.—Another Parsee gentlemen, Mr. Rustomji Dadabhoy, living at Chowpatty, reports the theft of a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 200.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p. m. :—

Quadrille	Sights O'London ... C. Coote.
Overture	Sommernachtstraum ... Suppe.
Concert Polka	...(Cornet Solo) Lieb Und Treu ... Welck.
Fantasia	...On New and Popular Ballads ... K. pay.
Valse	L'etoile Polaire ... Waldteufel
Gavotte	The First Kiss ... Schubert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED BURGLARIES.—Dhamjee Vellji, a shopkeeper, at Panjrapole Road, Bhendy Bazaar, reports that his shop was entered into during Thursday night, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 3,250 were stolen therefrom.—A Mahomedan woman, named Katiza, living on the first floor of a house, at Jakeria Musjid Road, reports that about a month ago her room was entered into during her absence and a box was forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 325 and Rs. 75 in cash were stolen therefrom.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—On Sunday, at about midnight, a Hindoo, named Bhanna Narayan, aged about 30 years, in the service of Dr. D. C. Patel, living at Chunamkiln Road, while lying asleep in the stable, was assaulted by three men owing to some quarrel which took place some days back between the complainant and one of the assailants. Bhanna was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured. The three assailants were subsequently arrested by the police. The accused were placed before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, and the case was remanded pending the recovery of the complainant.

AUDACIOUS BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning, just after 2 o'clock, a notorious burglar, named Moharidas Manmohan, accompanied by another effected an entrance into the house of one Rugoonath Purshotam, residing on the first floor of a house at Doongri. As the burglars were trying to remove a large box containing property, valued at Rs. 2,052, they happened to kick one of the inmates of the house who at once raised an alarm. The burglars thereupon jumped on the roof of an adjoining house and one of them managed to make his escape, but falling on a man sleeping in the adjoining house was arrested.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday morning, held, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, an inquest, on the body of Gunnoo Cheda, a Hindoo labourer, aged about 35 years. The deceased was, on Saturday, engaged, with some other labourers, on a new house being erected in the Fort. While handing over the bricks, Gunnoo fell from the second floor, a height of about thirty-seven feet. The deceased became unconscious, and was removed to the hospital, where it was found that he had received a fracture of the skull, and died on Sunday night. The jury returned a verdict of death from the fracture of the skull caused by an accidental fall from a scaffolding.

THEFT IN MILLS.—At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Inspector Nelmes, one Babaji Vithu, formerly a mill-hand, but now unemployed, was brought up on two different charges of theft of some brass indicators, valued at Rs.30, the property of the Jadowjee Raghojee Mills and Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, and one Marwaree, named Chotapu Puraji, for dishonestly receiving the same. Some twelve days back the indicators were stolen by the first accused, and sold to the Marwaree for Rs. 1-13. On Saturday morning a police sepoy arrested the second accused, while going away with the stolen property, when he admitted having bought it from one Babajee Vithu, who was thereupon arrested at his place, at Foras Road. The accused pleaded guilty, and his Worship convicted them both and sentenced Babaji, who had undergone three previous convictions, to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused Chotapu to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

MINSTREL CONCERT AT ADEN.

UNDER the patronage of Brigadier-General Jopp and by kind permission of Colonel Egerton, a minstrel concert was given in the King's Theatre, Aden, by the King's Own Troupe, on the evening of Friday, the 14th instant. The little theatre was well filled and the troupe met with very fair appreciation. In the second part Mrs. Carruthers was the recipient of quite a furor of applause for her charming contributions. The following was the programme.

March	Rub-a-Dub-Dub		Band.
Opening Chorus	Strike-dole tambo		Troupe.
Comic Song	They all came back		A. Harvey.
Song	Barney take me home		R. Peel.
Serio Comic	Life in the East End of London		W. Sheehan (Interlocutor.)
Comic Song	It's a pity to waste It		W. Johnson (Tambourine.)
Song	God bless our Home		G. McFarlane.
Comic Song	She danced at the Alhambra		J. McNally.
Comic Song	Plain English		J. Parker.
Song	Leave me not in anger		W. Nelld.
Comic Song	The fellow that played the drum		W. Chesters. (Bones.)
Quadrille	Minstrels		Band.

PART II.

Duet	Bob up serenely	Major Richardson. Capt Elliot.
Song	Wot Cher	F Phipps.
Banjo Song	It made no difference	W Chesters. R Peel.
Song		Mrs Carruthers.
Ocarino Solo		F Hatton.
Song		Capt Finney R. N. Mrs Carruthers.
Duet	The Sailor's Size	Capt Elliot.
Song and Dance		J Mc Nally

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WANTED a systematic and thorough examination of the vegetable world with a view to avail ourselves of all its advantages? Professor Goodall, of Harvard University, reminds us that while the existing species of flowering plants upon this globe number about one hundred and ten thousand, the total number of these utilised by man to any considerable extent either for food or use in the arts does not quite reach one per cent. When we take into account the flowerless plants the percentage becomes very much smaller. Is it to be believed that the vast field of neglected plants contains nothing that is of use to man? Fashion and custom appear to have hitherto impeded rather than extended the use of plants which Dr. Goodall considers to be in store for us.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

HARI DWARKAJEE THUCKER VS. THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

HIS LORDSHIP, in delivering judgment in the suit on Saturday, said the plaintiff in the case is the holder of some land in the village of Bholwada. He lives in the village, owns some houses in it, and has let part of his land there to tenants for building. The village itself lies to the east of the Bholwada Road just when it passes the north gate of Government House, Parel, as you go towards Thana. In 1889 the plaintiff was minded to rebuild his village residence. He pulled down his old house, sent in a plan to the Municipality of the structure which he proposed to erect in its place, and subsequently built a new house of a subatantial description, but not altogether in conformity with the plan which he had submitted. A "rewas" which he constructed to the north of his new house on the first storey projected over the open space in front of the house to the extent of about half the breadth of the frontage. The Municipality, after requiring the plaintiff to remove this over hanging "rewas" (which he did not do) sent men to pull it down. This they proceeded to do. In the course of operation, the remaining portion of the walls of the room, of which the "rewas" formed the front, became unsafe and had to be pulled down. The whole of the front room on the first floor was in consequence removed. The plaintiff has filed the present suit to recover damages from the Municipality for such removal. It has been agreed between the parties that in the event of its being found that the Municipality were not entitled to pull down the "rewas," they will restore the plaintiff's front room as it originally stood. No evidence has therefore been given in the case as to what it would cost the plaintiff to rebuild his room. The Municipality justify their action on the ground that the "rewas" projected over a "street," and that they were consequently, under section 308 of the Bombay Municipal Act, entitled to act as they did. The main question in the case, therefore, is whether the "rewas" in question" projected over a street as defined in section 3, clause w, of the Bombay Act 3 of 1888. The land of the village was held from Government on Toka tenure. The plan of Colonel Dickenson made in 1829 shows that there were then a considerable number of buildings (about 39) in the village, but it was not at that time packed so closely as in 1889, when Colonel Laughton made his survey. A considerable portion of the land was unbuilt on. The buildings faced every way and were scattered over the ground like a child's bricks thrown on a circumscribed area on a floor. The assessment was on the whole land whether occupied by buildings or not. When Colonel Laughton made his survey, there were still small fields in the village area surrounded by loose stone walls, termed "gurgas" unbuilt on. Since then these little fields for the most part have had houses built on them. The "gurgas" have disappeared, and round each house passages are left, sometimes broad, sometimes narrow, and all wholly ununiform. From the plan of Colonel Laughton's plan, it appears from the survey of the village made by Raghunath, the surveyor, that the lisand position of the village passages and of the buildings throughout the village have varied considerably. From these three successive plans what really happened is pretty evident. The whole or almost the whole space was originally divided by "gurgas" into little fields. It was a suitable place for a village. One by one the fields were absorbed into it, the holder of each field building on it or allowing others to do so on payment of a ground rent. Under these circumstances, his Lordship thought that no inference arose that the space left unoccupied by the buildings throughout the village was dedicated to the public as a highway or highways. The inference rather was that mutual rights of way were reserved by the occupants of the village over one another's passages when necessary. The use made of these passages, which the evidence showed were employed for various domestic purposes, and that in addition, quite in the public, quite precluded in his Lordship's mind the idea of a general dedication of them to the public. It was, his Lordship thought, clear that, if in 1880, the ownership of the village had become united in a single individual, there would have been nothing to have prevented him from pulling down all the houses and re-converting their sites and the passages around them into the fields from which the village originally sprung. In Colonel Dickenson's plan of 1829 there was not any trace of a roadway or path accross the village passing the plaintiff's house. After commenting on the evidence, as to whether the plaintiff about the time he was building his house pulled down part of the "gurga" and made a way for carts to enter, his lordship said he also visited the spot, and like Mr. Smith, acting Excutive Engineer, could see no trace of a cross "gurga" wall having been built into, or having abutted against the present "gurga" wall to the south of the well field. The evidence that public carts constantly passed by the villagers have ever used the passages in question was of the most shadowy character. Taking, however, the evidence as to the uses by the public at the highest, his Lordship thought that apart from the uses by the villagers, it would be impossible to say that the Municipality had made out a case that the public have had access uninterruptedly over the passage for a period of twenty years. The defendants had to show not only that the passage is a street, but that the portion of the open space over which the plaintiff's "rewas" extended was part of that street. His Lordship agreed with Mr. Gazdar (the plaintiff's counsel) both from an examination of Colonel Laughton's plan, and from an actual inspection of the "locus in quo" that the natural passage lies along the northern limit of the open space close to the line of stones, which were probably intended to demarcate the passages from the field to the north of it. His Lordship thought, moreover, that the plaintiff had proved acts of ownership over the space within more than six feet from the plinth of his present house such as to constitute an interruption of the uses by the public of that space. There was a large mass of testimony, both of witnesses for the plaintiff and of witnesses for the defendants, to the effect that, at Deewalee time in each year, the plaintiff used to make up the space in the front of his old house with earth scraped over with cowdung. One called it an "otla," but most of the witnesses described it as an "angan." About Deewalee time it is ornamented with native devices, and afterwards it is used for drying rice and grain. It is subsequently more or less neglected, and is washed away in the monsoon. The plaintiff and some of his witnesses no doubt enlarged the dimensions of this "angan" so as to to make it include the whole passage for the purpose of disproving the theory of the latter being a street. His Lordship, however, could not reject their evidence "in toto" for that reason, because Halluu's and one of the other Municipal inspectors said that they did not notice it. There was also a good deal of evidence to the effect that the plaintiff and his tenants had from time to time erected mandaps upon this open space and thus blocked up all of it, except a narrow passage to the north. These mandaps are kept up for a considerable time when erected. These "angans" and "mandaps" appeared to his Lordship to constitute an interruption of the use of so much of the space as they occupied, though the public may at the same time have used a passage in the vacant space unoccupied by them. They covered much more of the space opposite the plaintiff's house than did the "rewas." His Lordship held, therefore, that the "rewas" did not project over a street, and that the defendants were not justified in removing it. In taking action, as it was called, in this case, the defendants appeared to his Lordship not to have discriminated with sufficient care between a "street" and a "public street," and to have treated the space opposite the plaintiff's house as though it fell within the latter category, the slightest encroachment over which would have justified the defendant's conduct. The peculiar construction of the plaintiffs' room made the removal of the "rewas" from its front a work of considerable difficulty and nicety. His Lordship did not think that any particular negligence had been proved in the manner in which the work was done. His Lordship found on the issues that the plaintiff was entitled to have his "rewas" and room restored by the defendants and that the "rewas" did not project over a street. Defendants to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

A HOME paper announces that Mr. G. S. Farnell, M. A., assistant classical master of St. Paul's School, London, has been appointed principal of the Victoria College, Jersey. Mr. Farnell is a Master-of-Arts of Wadham College, Oxford. Having commenced his education at the City of London School, he entered Wadham College in 1879, and was there successful in obtaining the Senior Scholarship of his year. In 1883 he obtained a first-class in the Final Classical Examination, and some time afterwards took his degree, remaining for the next twelve months at Oxford, chiefly engaged in tutorial work. Mr. Farnell, who is in the prime of life, is the author amongst other works of a book on the Greek Lyric Poets, which has been very favourably received. He has been closely connected with the modern languages department of St. Paul's, takes great interest in athletics, and has also had experience in the control of boarders. Mr. Farnell has, moreover, the reputation of being not only an able and cultivated scholar, but a highly-trained school-master, with the command of a wide range of subjects and a strict disciplinarian. Jersey is increasingly popular as a resort for Anglo-Indians, the climatic advantages not being all which the island possesses. An education for day-boys at Victoria College can be obtained at a very moderate rate and for boarders at an inclusive charge of from sixty to seventy pounds per annum. The record of the school is an excellent one, several prominent Indian Civilians and Military men having passed through Victoria College, in which the preparation for the Army examination has long been a speciality.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

THE report and balance sheet of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, as presented to the shareholders at last week's meeting is given below :—

The directors submit to the shareholders the half-yearly statement of accounts to 30th June last.

The shock to confidence occasioned by the suspension of the New Oriental Bank Corporation caused a severe run upon the Bank's Eastern Branches ; all demands being met, the run subsided, but was renewed on the announcement of the heavy loss by fraud sustained by the Bank at its Bombay Branch. Through the heavy withdrawals of deposits which have consequently taken place the position of the Bank has been much weakened. Confidence has also been shaken by the low price at which forced sales of the Bank's shares have been made.

The result of the half-year, owing to unprofitable working at some of the branches and to losses (including £71,687 provided for the frauds at the Bombay Branch) shows a debit of £93,592 11s. 0d., which is reduced to £75,313 9s. 1d. by balance of £18,279 1s. 11d. brought forward from previous half-year. It has also been deemed expedient to set aside the sum of £40,000 against possible losses on old accounts, the liquidation of which has not been completed.

To provide for these losses the sum of £125,000, standing at credit of the Reserve Fund, has been transferred to profit and loss account, that account then showing a balance at credit of £9,686 10s. 11d.

The position of the Bank, as shown by the accounts, is, that after providing for all known or expected losses, the capital is intact in silver, which converted into gold on the basis of exchange at 1s. 2½d. per rupee is equal to £453,125 sterling, or say £15 per share.

The position of depositors and creditors generally is thus absolutely secured, and the Directors trust that this explanation may tend to restore confidence.

To place the Bank in a strong position, it is necessary that fresh capital be introduced to cover the loss caused by the depreciation in exchange, and it is hoped that it may be found possible to carry this out by some scheme of reconstruction.

The Directors are giving this matter their most careful and anxious consideration with a view to presenting such a scheme to the shareholders at an early date. Meanwhile the Directors propose to curtail and restrict the business and expenses of the Bank as far as possible and a resolution approving of this course will be submitted to the meeting. The assets of the Bank are in an liquid a condition that no difficulty is anticipated in meeting all liabilities as they mature without the necessity of any call on the shareholders.

65, Old Broad Street, 1st October, 1892.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

GENERAL BALANCE, to 30TH JUNE, 1892.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up (fixed abroad at par)		£750,000 0 0
Deposits :—		
Repayable on demand	£736,430 16 7	
For fixed periods	2,127,796 16 8	
		2,864,227 13 3
Bills payable :—		
Drafts on London Bankers	404,495 15 3	
" Head Office and " Branches	322,387 6 4	
Drafts on Continental Bankers and other Agents	41,320 11 3	
		768,203 12 10
Notes in Circulation		330,649 17 0
Loans Payable		350,934 3 9
Due to Agents and Correspondents		79,354 16 0
Sundry Creditors, etc		105,009 17 11
Profit and Loss Account		9,686 10 11
		£5,885,187 8 8

Contingent Liability on Bills Receivable rediscounted, £2,315,000 13s. 4d., of which up to this date £21,954,053 5s. 10d. have run off.

Contingent Liability under the Baring guarantee, not included in the above, £100,000.

ASSETS.

			Cr.
Cash in hand		£328,843	3 3
Cash at Bankers		114,523	3 2
Money at Call		78,269	6 3
Bullion :—On hand	£53,301 5 5		
In transitu	301,437 8 2		
		354,738	13 10
Government and other Stocks :—			
Indian Govt. Rupee Paper	254,379 3 9		
" " Sterling Loans	72,957 10 0		
Indian Railway Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	566,650 0 0		
		893,986	13 9
Bills Receivable		1,709,770	10 2
Bills Discounted		354,493	10 8
Loans Receivable and advances		1,729,074	10 8
Freehold Banking Premises		47,600	0 0
Due by Agents and Correspondents		39,933	6 1
Sundry Debtors (Balance of Rebates, Exchange Adjustments, &c.)		495,436	10 10
		£5,885,187	8 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Expenses of Management at Head Office, Eleven Branches and Three Sub-Agencies		£49,999 8 2
" Loss for half-year ending 30th June, 1892, after providing for bad and doubtful debts		43,593 2 10
" Provision for possible loss on previous outstandings		40,000 0 0
" Balance carried forward		9,686 10 11
		£143,279 1 11
By Balance at 31st December, 1891	£18,279 1 11	
" Amount transferred from Reserve Fund	125,000 0 0	
	£143,279 1 11	
By Balance brought down		£9,686 10 11

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account	£125,000 0 0
By Balance at 31st December, 1891	£125,000 0 0

W. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
W. S. ROBILLIARD, Chief Accountant.
E. J. DANIELL,
ALEX. FRASER,
J. A. MAITLAND,
} Directors.

London, 29th September, 1892.—We have examined the returns of Bills of Exchange, Local Bills discounted, and other Securities held by the Bank and its several Agencies, as transmitted from the several Managers, and are satisfied that such bills and securities were available. We consider that sufficient provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts.

F. TENDRON, F.C.A.,
DELOITTE, DEVER, GRIFFITHS & CO., Chartered Accountants.
} Auditors.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Netherby Hall—15 cases biscuits, A. K. M. Scoltanaly ; 210 cases candles, Byramjee Shapurjee ; 3 cases lamps, Ahmed Moosa ; 36 barrels lubricating oil, John M Heyn and Co ; 19 cases biscuits, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 30 barrels and 20 drums lubricating oil, Macbeth Bros and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—4 cases chemicals, Tyabjee and Co ; 30 cases medicine, C Nuthoo and Co ; 24 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 1 case books, Jahangir B Kurrsan and Co ; 1 case musical instruments, Sheriar Aspandia Eranee ; 600 barrels lubricating oil, The Vacuum Oil Co ; Oronsay s—4 cases biscuits and 5 cases cheese, Dinshaw Burjorjee ; 6 cases confectionery, M M Vullijee.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—5 cases biscuits, A L H Seedick ; 17 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy ; 50 cases matches, D Khanbhoy ; 16 cases biscuits, S Heptoola ; 30 cases matches, A Shaik Adum ; 10 cases biscuits, Essoofally Rassooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—6,000 cwts boneneal, E C Nanjee ; 6,000 wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Nuppoo Nensey and Co ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 90 cwts linseed cake, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Abdulla Allymahomed and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ramore Head s—700 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 210 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co ; 250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lycia s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Persia s—393 bales cotton, Gaddum Rythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lycia s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 3,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Allymahomed and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aldgate s—30 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 3,030 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,631 cwts gingellyseed, A Blaschcek an i Co.

FOR VENIC

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EXCELSIOR LAWN MOWERS are the Lightest and Strongest, and therefore the Cheapest. A large consignment just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure. New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—BONA FIDE SALE of Mr. Victor Murray's household Furniture, Ice Box, etc., at Rampart Row, Fort, to be SOLD on the 26th inst.

RECEIVED, PICTURES with Figures moving and dancing by the time of a Swiss Musical Box, glazed and framed, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a thorough Practical Cotton Mill Manager. Best possible references from late employer. Address.—"MILL MANAGER," care of this Paper.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, EMPLOYMENT, well experienced, prefer Native Princes; travelled India, China, Persia, Egypt, Syria, &c. Speaks several languages; good testimonials. Address "EZEKIEL," 42, Meadow Street.

WANTED, First-Class PRESSMAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TENNIS REQUISITES.—Ayre's Championship Tennis Bats, Rs. 12-8 each; The Demon Rs. 11-8 each; Perfect Seamless Tennis Balls Rs. 10-8 per dozen; Champion Balls Rs. 10-8 per dozen; Holdfast Tennis Shoes Rs. 5-8 per pair.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vucsino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vucsino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable Information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RIPON.—The most popular HOTEL in MAHABLESHWAR. Special attention is paid to Cuisine and Wines. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

LONAULI HOTEL near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Bomon Iranee.

VISITORS to MATHERAN are requested to notice that J. X. PINTO has not given up his Hotel, which is OPEN under his personal supervision. Address J. X. PINTO, Pinto's Hotel, Matheran.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 10) by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS Oxford Shoes, Tan Fittings. A very Cool Shoe. Rs. 7.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champagne, Muscatel and Frunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 2 plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollcara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." F. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dyng man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. HALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No. COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK-IN-TRADE IN THE OLD SHOP OF MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned premises, a large lot of surplus Stock-in-Trade.

The same consisting of provision, wine and spirit, perfumery, stationery, glass and crockery ware, glass show cases, cupboards, counters, toys, &c.

Property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, October 25, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Moonshi Ibrahim Dadoo, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

Firstly.—All that portion or part of land or ground with cart commonly known or called Kasabchir, with cocoanut plantation and other trees, with its compound and with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Wazawolee Public Road, Mahim, within the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eight-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 21, Collector's New No. 3511, New Survey No. 18, Street No. 434, Ward No. 5093, and bounded on the east and north by the moiety portion of the said cart belonging to Sooleman bin Shaik Esmail, and on the west and south by the public passage (Wazawolee).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 25, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

SINCE our report under Saturday evening's date was written, a later telegram through Reuter reports the allotment of a lakh of extra Council Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 1-16d., the same rate as was obtained for the extra Bills placed on Friday; and adds the following particulars relating to Cotton, which were omitted from the previous messages:—American Arrival Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for October-November; and 4 31-64d. for February-March deliveries. The Stock of Cotton at the U.S. Ports at the end of last week was 850,000 bales. The Cotton in sight was 1,410,000 bales, compared with 1,100,000 bales visible on the previous Friday.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,36,175
" " Branches	Dec.	"	4,12,738
Other Deposits		"	5,59,485
Government Securities		"	50,317
Loans "	Inc.	"	1,73,061
Bills Discounted		"	3,42,743
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	31,326
Cash and Currency Notes		"	12,54,912

A decrease of 12½ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, compared with a falling off of some two lakhs less the week before last is disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, and makes the Balance stand at 338 1-3 lakhs. With a holiday feeling prevailing throughout the week under notice, and the Banks closed for two days, there was again but little room for any great change in the items making up the Return: such movement as there has been, however, has continued to indicate a somewhat better demand for money in trading circles, the expansion in trade requirements shown by a material falling off in Private Deposits, and an important addition both to Loans and Bills Discounted having been 10¾lakhs, compared with an increase of over 15½ lakhs in the week preceding.

We have no fresh business to report in *Cotton*, *Wheat*, or *Seeds* this evening, all these markets having been closed to-day owing to the death of a leading native merchant.

Reports of further rain over a portion of the Cotton area came to hand by were this morning, the heaviest falls registered having been 3·70in. at Barsee; 3·14in. at Sholapore; 1·82in. at Khangaum; 1·79in. at Hubli; and 1·42in. at Oomrawuttee; and in these districts there was this morning, every appearance of a continued fall. In the Bengal circle, no rain had fallen since the middle of last week; but in the Oomra circle, Dhulia was the only district where there had been no rain, the fall of Julgaum having been 90 cents; and the crop was suffering. No rain had fallen in any district of the Dhollera circle; and the plants were flourishing throughout. At Broach, 25 cents of rain had been registered, but when the telegram was sent this morning, the weather had become bright, with no sign of further rain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	328 bales.
Wheat	17,948 cwts.
Linseed	3,282 "
Rapeseed	7,702 "
Gingelly	2,352 "
Poppyseed	1,007 "
Castorseed	1,342 "
Rice	1,533 "

FREIGHTS are steady. Rates are not lower, but there is not much doing. We quote 15s. per ton to Continental Ports, for prompt and November shipment.

EXCHANGE.—Saturday's opening quotations of 1s. 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-32d. for Demand were repeated this morning in a steady market, 1-16d. higher having been named for January, and a fair amount of business was done at these rates; but the speculative element having again manifested itself, rates receded 1-16d. during the day, say, to 1s. 3d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand, at which nothing further was done, and at the close, 1s. 3 1-32d. for the former and 1s. 3 1-16d. for the latter was again obtainable. For Credits, rates remained at 1s. 3¼d. for Ready three months' sight Bills and 1s. 3 5-16d. for next year, at which nothing was done: and later, 1s. 3 7-32d. was accepted for near delivery; 1s. 3½d. for November, 1s. 3 9-32d. for December; and 1s. 3 5-16d. for next year, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 ⅛d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 ¼d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·60½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and rates for Fours have receded ¼ per cent. from Saturday's closing quotations, rates this evening being 106 3-16 for cash; 106¼ for the next settling day; and 105 13-16 for the November account; with 102, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES are still quiet, the only movement to-day worth mentioning having been in Cotton Mill Scrip, in which there has been an advance of Rs. 20 in Lukmidas and Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 15 in Jevraz Ballu; of Rs. 10 in Alliance; and of Rs. 5 in Southern Maharatta, at our revised quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending October 22, as compared with the statement of October 15, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 15. Rs.	Oct. 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,05,917	55,42,122
" do. at Branches	31,29,970	27,17,232
Other Deposits	4,54,59,939	4,49,00,454
Post Bills	10,382	5,890
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,83,984	32,09,514
Rs.	7,07,40,202	7,00,25,212
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other autnorized Securities.	1,11,45,125	1,10,94,808
Cash Credits on do. do.	74,71,308	74,76,408
Loans do. do. do.	74,13,026	75,86,087
Current Accounts overdrawn	588	1,280
Bills Discounted and purchased	91,95,891	95,38,634
Stamps, &c.	15,093	15,057
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,562		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,14,093	2,32,767
Cash and Currency Notes	3,50,92,541	3,38,37,629
Rs.	7,07,40,202	7,00,25,212

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending October 17, as compared with the statement of October 11, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	October 11. Rs. A. P.	October 17. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000 0 0	48,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,35,44,640 1 7	1,65,41,432 2 4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,49,29,808 10 3	6,30,29,187 6 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,71,670 4 4	2,77,109 3 8
Sundries	30,05,908 11 11	30,17,595 0 3
Rs.	10,85,52,077 12 1	10,76,45,729 12 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	83,31,440 0 0	79,60,690 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,51,107 4 0	70,39,577 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	63,02,066 6 6	70,81,749 3 7
Credits on do.	63,72,867 14 2	58,56,367 13 10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,72,40,469 4 5	1,70,08,788 6 1
Balances with other Banks	5,89,840 5 2	6,25,539 8 5
Bullion	5,07,757 0 11	5,06,434 9 10
Dead Stock	12,38,175 7 7	12,34,783 10 6
Stamps	8,971 14 0	8,514 12 3
Sundries	16,03,614 1 7	16,03,189 9 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,67,83,580 9 5	2,78,37,466 4 8
Do. at Branches	3,00,25,187 8 4	3,08,36,637 10 0
Rs.	10,66,52,077 12 1	10,76,45,729 12 7

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to October 17, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	28,95,150 Inc.
Do. at Branches	81,648 do.
Other Deposits	19,00,822 Dec.
Post Bills	94,561 do.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	9,83,239 Dec.
Loans	7,79,883 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	5,16,500 Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,33,181 do.
Cash at Head Office	11,05,895 Inc.
Do. at Branches	8,11,451 do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOULISTON—October 1, at 10, Mount Pleasant, Joppa, near Edinburgh, James Mason Houliston. For 30 years connected with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MULLANFEROZE.—October 24, Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mullanferoze, at his residence Tardeo, next to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Bungalow. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOCKEN—October 10, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Bangalore, the wife of Rev C H Hocken, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FARMER—DANE—October 19, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev F Penny, L L M, John Henry, third son of the late William Farmer, V S, to Delta Victoria, third daughter of D E Dane, Esq., Chief Engineer, Fatigarh.

HURST—NEWMAN—October 20, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H Goldsmith, William Page Hurst, Deebrooghur, Assam, to Edith Blanche Newman, third daughter of the late Arthur Newman of Blackheat.

DEATHS.

CHATELIER—October 10, at Vellore, after long illness, Mary, the dearly loved wife of Mr Adolphus Chatelier, aged 43 years.

DUMPHY—October 19, at Vepery, of peritonitis, Benjamin Colin Dumphy, Sub-Engineer, Madras Harbour Works, aged 47 years.

PASSANAH—October 17, at Ulwar, of fever, Sidney Theodore, dearly loved son of Thomas Alfred and Eva Passanah, aged 9 years, 11 months and 17 days.

REID—October 19, at Trevandrum, Julia Alice, the beloved wife of Robert Murdoch Reid, Engineer.

SIMON—October 17, at Coimbatore, John Oakes Simon, infant son of Mr Gabriel Simon, aged 11 months and 29 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1892.

IT is somewhat startling to be reminded that every Sindi student who will come to Bombay for the University Examinations next month, must travel at least a thousand miles by land and sea. Yet Dr. Jackson, the Principal of the Sind College, at the opening of the new building on Saturday week, in reminding his audience of the distance between Sind and the Bombay University, freely admitted that the journey from Sind to Bombay is not without its compensating advantages, for the students for the first time gather new ideas in the activity and bustle of Bombay, where there are so many evidences of progress unknown in Sind. The able and zealous Principal expressed the hope that in a dozen years the enterprise of the people of Karachi, aided by its undoubted natural advantages, may work a great change, and make their city as independent of Bombay as Chicago is of New York. The hope is not so extravagant as it may seem, and every one will rejoice if it be in a large measure realised. Now that Beluchistan has become a British Province, and is making steady progress, Karachi, connected with all parts of the frontier with a network of railways which have been built at an expenditure of more than fifty millions sterling, becomes much more than the port of Sind. The trade with the regions beyond the old frontier line must grow in extent and value as the new Provinces are opened up. That Karachi and Sind are not lacking in enterprise and initiative is shown by the history of the establishment of the Sind College, which was one of the educational measures proposed by leading citizens of Karachi of whom the foremost was the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmul. Mr. Jacob, the Educational Inspector in Sind, at the opening of the new building, gave the history of ten years of well-considered and persevering effort devoted to the task of putting an end to the reproach of "intellectual backwardness and destitution" which unfortunately applied to the Province in 1882. A memorial was addressed to the members of the Education Commission, then in Bombay, setting forth the educational necessities of Sind, and the measures required to supply them. The elementary indigenous schools were numerous but stagnant and impotent, while the primary schools were few and inefficient. The training school for masters needed complete renovation. That for schoolmistresses had been closed. There was a want of school-books, maps, and in fact of all apparatus of instruction. Secondary education was not so defective as the primary, but the middle and high schools required to be strengthened. The appointment of a full-time Educational Inspector to effect the reforms in popular education, and the establishment in Sind of a University Arts College were urged upon the Government. The memorialists on their part guaranteed to collect Rs. 30,000 at least for the endowment of the College. This promise has been amply redeemed, nearly five times the amount of that sum having been subscribed, the wealthy having given largely, and schoolmasters and others contributing a month's pay towards the endowment fund.

The representation of the backwardness of education in Sind, and the comprehensive scheme for an educational system complete in all its branches was received in Bombay in November, 1882, by Sir William Hunter, Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. Justice Telang, and Mr. H. P. Jacob. As it happened, Mr. Lee-Warner who had an intimate knowledge of Sind and its requirements, had anticipated the memorialists by inserting in the Bombay Sub-Committee's Report of the Education Commission, a description of the intellectual destitution of Sind, and recommended the establishment of an Arts College. The Education Commission and the Government of Bombay cordially welcomed the proposals which came from Karachi. The College was founded after some years of difficulty. It was endowed mainly by the Hindu community, but it is the "Sind College," open to all classes of the community, and it is the desire of the College Board that Mahomedan youths should avail themselves freely of its advantages. But Rome was not built in a day. The Commission rightly considered that the Rs. 30,000 offered as a contribution on behalf of the public in Sind would not suffice for the establishment of a college, although the need for such an institution was fully recognised. The promoters at first believed that it would be impossible to obtain a larger sum in the Province, but they continued their efforts, and in three years were in a position to offer to the Government a sum of Rs. 75,000, with a promise of a fixed annual contribution of more than Rs. 10,000 from municipalities and local bodies for the maintenance of the College. Mr. Erskine, then Commissioner of Sind, Mr. Hart Davies, at that time the Educational Inspector in the Province, sustained the proposal which was also supported by Mr. Lee-Warner, who was acting Director of Public Instruction. The Government decided in 1886 that the College should be established as an aided institution managed by a mixed body. The College was opened by Lord Reay in January, 1887, in a bungalow, the only building then available. The staff consisted of five professors and the students numbered twenty-eight. The students now number eighty, and the teaching staff nine. The new building will accommodate two hundred students with a sufficient number of class and lecture rooms and excellent laboratories, scientific apparatus and the nucleus of a good library. The new building owed its origin to the desire to perpetuate the memory of the Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmul who died in 1887. His family and friends who had aided him in founding the College, succeeded in raising a sum of upwards of eighty thousand rupees for a building, and the Government gave an equal amount and a site. The building was designed by Mr. A Strachan, the Engineer of the Karachi Municipality, and the foundation-stone was laid by Lord Dufferin in November, 1887. The building was enlarged so as to give accommodation to the Victoria Jubilee Museum, an amalgamation which allowed of a more imposing structure than would have been otherwise possible. The educational influence of a good museum on the College premises cannot fail to be an advantage to the students.

It is of good omen that the governing body of the College, having obtained so much, are already asking for more. What then do we want? asked Principal Jackson, in the course of his interesting report, read at the opening of the institution. And he answered the question by stating that they want the means of increasing the capacity to teach the present subjects and to extend their range. It is reasonable to expect that the number of students will increase in proportion to the success of the improved High Schools of Sind. It is also intended to establish evening classes for artisans and for students of a different stamp from those who come through the University Matriculation Examination. For technical education, and for the improvement of the present course in engineering more teaching power and fairly equipped workshops for practical instruction are required. For these purposes fifteen or twenty thousand rupees will suffice. Most of the students come from a distance, and it is difficult for them to find accommodation. The Municipality has granted a site opposite the College for students' quarters, but forty thousand rupees will be required for the first cost of the building, and ultimately seventy thousand. Mr. James, the Commissioner, emphasised the need for larger resources. The appointment of a professor of mechanical engineering has been deferred, because the money could not be found. A civil engineering class has been formed, and chemistry and physics are taught. It is not the purpose of the College, the Commissioner stated, to turn out only literary men, lawyers, and schoolmasters, for Sind is a country that has other wants, and he adduced the high standard to which uneducated natives have reached in the large iron foundries in Karachi, as an encouragement to give them proper technical training. He made a strong appeal to the local boards to continue their present grants and to enlarge them as their income increased with the prosperity of the Province, so that Sind may hold her own in the general competition of the present day. It is a further encouragement to strive for success in this direction to hear on the excellent authority of Mr. H. P. Jacob that there are now more industrial schools and classes in Sind than in all the rest of the Presidency put together. Education in every grade has made a distinct and gratifying advance under the impulse given by the men of light and leading who memorialised the Education Commission in 1882. The indigenous schools which are attended chiefly by the Mahomedan children are no longer "stagnant." Grants-in-aid have stimulated them, and they are now in touch with the primary schools which have received a new impetus. The secondary schools have been improved, and the Sind Madrassa has provided for the Mahomedans a stepping-stone from the primary schools to the College. The Commissioner, in declaring the Sind College open, very happily said that those who see the beautiful towers and domes of Mr. Strachan's building glowing in the rays of the setting sun, will say "*Ex occidente lux*"—Out of the West has come light to illumine the intellectual darkness of Sind.

FROM a layman's point of view, perhaps, the most striking feature of the proceedings of the Church Congress, just closed, is the extremely pungent manner in which weaknesses of the gentle sex have been criticised. Lady Jeune, in an American magazine, not long ago painted the Society lady in very sorry colours, but no one deemed it a true picture as the remarks were obviously based on information derived from her husband's wide experience in the Divorce Courts. And now the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Frederick Cavendish, and other speakers at the Church Congress carry the indictment still further, and let us into some more secrets of the sex. If we are to believe these piquant essayists, the average young lady of the present day is—well, no better than her brother. Hitherto the so-called Society papers at home have been content to decry the Anglo-Indian lady, but no one—except Mr. Rudyard Kipling perhaps—who has dwelt in this land of small communities and smaller cliques could solemnly affirm that it had ever been his misfortune to meet the type of female who has been so hideously depicted. Now the Anglo-Indian lady has a respite. The "Society" papers have sufficient food at home, so the members of the Church Congress come forward to assist in the indiscriminate disparagement of "Nature's noblest work." The prospect is distressing. The Rev. E. Hoskyns, in discussing a paper on "Physical Recreation," went out of his way to refer to lady tennis-players and out-reached himself in an attempted epigram at their expense. To meet with Tam O'Shanter girls, flaunting their tennis-raquets on Sunday morning in the faces of the clergy and people going to church was a positive insult, he declared. Doubtless, if they ever did so, but the reverend gentleman does not appear to have quoted a single instance in which he had known it done. And what is meant by a Tam O'Shanter girl each reader may judge for himself. Tam O'Shanter girls were aged female persons who certainly did not play tennis, but whom Tam wished to have been very much younger, if we are to credit the poet. If by a Tam O'Shanter girl is meant one who wears the woven head-cover, which bears that designation, the pity is his reverence was not more explicit. Then her Grace the Duchess of Bedford read a paper on Temperance as it affects Women. It was a dignified speech, and dealt mildly in generalities. But Lady Frederick Cavendish read a paper as severe as an alien could have written. She knew a young lady who could not get through a London season without carrying a cordial in her dressing-bag. Her ladyship asked if young men only knew the meaning of a "pick-me-up," and whether we could say to-day, as they could in the old heavy-drinking days, that excess among ladies was unknown. These questions were not sufficient. An implied castigation was not all Lady Frederick inclined to inflict. She had heard of a lady "in such a condition of alcoholism as to border on delirium tremens." But surely revelations of this ghastly nature were not calculated either to edify or elevate the sex. A woman may or may not be encouraged in addressing public meetings, but to hold out "awful examples" is hardly the way to persuade the sex—if the sex as a whole, or in any large proportion, were inclined to excess—that total abstinence is desirable. Rather the way to create a revolt. Stories of the kind were far best kept for the private ear of those who, like the magistrate's daughter Mr. Caine tells of in *Abkari*, have "the bad in them which will come out" whenever these widely isolated cases—not one in a million of the population—are met with. It is pitiable that the clergy and strong-minded ladies should disparage their sisters. If the spirit of chivalry were not dead, the action of these doubtlessly well-intentioned people would inevitably kill it.

ADEN appears to have had a very prosperous time in 1891. The annual report on her trade and navigation shows an increase of a hundred and eight lakhs in the value of her exports and imports, the figures exceeding all previous records. Under most heads are improved results noted, but the chief cause of the increased volume of trade is the unprecedently large and good crop of coffee which was produced in Yemen. Brazil's misfortunes have contributed to Aden's prosperity. Brazilian politics damaged Brazilian coffee, and the demand for the Yemen commodity has become very large. Direct communication with East African ports has declined owing to the running of steamers from India, but the mainland trade routes having now been placed under better observation, the result is an increase of this branch of commerce by ten and three-quarter lakhs. The number of steamers which called at Aden during the year was fourteen hundred and twenty-five, an increase of a hundred and forty-seven, representing an additional

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SEIZURE OF BRITISH SEALERS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

It is now announced that the Captain of the Russian cruiser, which captured the Canadian sealers, off Copper Islands, is insane, and that his name has been removed from the Navy List.

SARDINIA VISITED BY A CYCLONE.

Advices from Sardinia state that the island has been visited by a cyclone accompanied by floods of unprecedented magnitude. Six villages were devastated, and people and cattle were drowned by hundreds.

A LABOUR MAGISTRATE.

Lord Herschell has appointed the Secretary of the Carpenters Union as a Magistrate of the City of Liverpool.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.

The Bill presented to the Federal Council by General von Caprivi for increasing the German Army comprises biennial service for the Infantry. The preamble of the Bill ascribes the measure to the increased armaments of France and Russia.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The deaths are announced of the Duke of Roxburghe and General Hastings Fraser.

[The Duke of Roxburghe was the seventh of his line. Born in 1839 he succeeded in 1879, having married five years earlier a daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. The deceased peer was Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh, Deputy Lieutenant for Berwick, and one of Her Majesty's Body Guard for Scotland. For four years he represented the former county in Parliament.

General Hastings Fraser, C. B., was an officer of the Madras Army, who served with the Hyderabad Contingent and Bombay Column in the Mutiny and Central India.]

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP OF OUDH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The Hon'ble G. T. Spankie, barrister, Allahabad, has accepted the post of Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, vacated by Mr. Howell, on promotion to the Judicial Commissionership.

EXCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Rev. Brook Deedes, Senior Chaplain, Allahabad, has been appointed Archdeacon of the diocese of Lucknow at Allahabad.

HEAVY RAIN ALONG THE GHAUTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

It has been raining in Poona and all along the Southern Mahratta Country heavily since the last few days, and considerable damage has been done to crops. Yesterday, in Poona, in seven hours, four inches were gauged in the Sassoon Hospital, and in the Yerrowda observatory nearly six inches. Such heavy rain has never fallen since the last twenty-five years.

BREACHES ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

The S. M. Railway line suffered considerably by the recent rain between Rajeda and Jejuri. A considerable portion of the line has been washed away, and arrangements are made to tranship the mails and passengers across the breach. The mail train from Bangalore, due early morning, has not yet arrived. The passenger train which left Poona this morning was not permitted to leave Ghorpori station till past noon, and it can only go as far as Rajewadi.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following telegram has been received from [illegible] Traffic Manager :—"The Dharwar line is badly [illegible]eached between Jejuri and Rajiwadi : no coaching [illegible]oods traffic can be booked *via* Poona, or to [illegible]ns north of Jejuri, until further orders.

THE SANGLI GYMKHANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, Oct. 24.

[illegible]en-air meeting of the Sangli public was [illegible]n the Ambarai Garden, yesterday, for the [illegible]ng ceremony of the Sangli Gymkhana. Rao [illegible]hadur Vaidya, the State Karbhari, occupied the [illegible]air, and in an elegant and impressive speech de[illegible]lared the gymkhana open amidst loud cheers. Rao Saheb Bhide, the Nyayadish and President of the Gymkhana, thanked his Highness the Chief for his liberal patronage to the institution and the Rao Bahadur for his hearty support. The ceremony ended with the distribution of *pan supari* ; a set of tennis was then played on the tennis court. The State band was in attendance.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, Oct. 24.

Yesterday, at a special meeting, the delegates to the Allahabad Congress and the Poona Provincial Conference meetings were elected, Rao Sahib Warad presiding.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Taroba left here this morning.

PENANG, Oct. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior left here, at 4-30 p.m., on the 22nd instant.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne reached Aden on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 9 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Oceanion left Aden for Europe on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed hardening tendency. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols	96⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅛
Bar Silver	39 7-16.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Barometer still rising in most stations, but a slight fall has commenced in some eastern stations ; pressure is highest in Rajputana and in Central India, lowest off the West coast and the neighbourhood of Ratnagiri, gradients are light. Wind easterly over the greater part of Bengal and in Central parts of the country, Khandeish and North Konkan ; Northerly in Kathiawar and the North-West Provinces ; variable with calms elsewhere ; the force is fresh in one or two stations, but moderate generally. Temperature on the whole has fallen except in Burma. The mean temperature is three degrees above the normal in the Central Provinces, one degree above in Bengal, Assam and Madras and about one degree below in other parts of India. Rain has fallen generally in Burma, Orissa, west of the Peninsula and fairly generally in the Central Provinces and Madras ; Poona reports nearly six, Cuttack three, and a half and several stations over one one inch.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

LAZY JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

The opinions of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain on any subject are entitled to respect. Pray do not be alarmed. It is not my intention to indite a political essay. The farrago of politics and the shibboleth of parties I leave to people who are, as a rule, infinitely more unscrupulous than the veriest turf-jobber who ever persuaded jockey to sell a race. But Mr. Chamberlain distributed the prizes on Saturday at the athletic meeting promoted by the Birchfield Harriers. He confessed, in the course of his remarks, that he was not an athletic man. He did not cycle, he did not ride, and he did not walk when he could help it. He did not play either cricket or football—admissions which were greeted with cries of "Shame" and an audible smile. He did not play tennis or golf—which he assured them was an indispensable condition of statesmanship. The fact was that he did not take any exercise at all. He took the public so much into his confidence as to declare that when he looked on *Punch's* cartoon of a sparring match between himself and Lord Rosebery he felt that if such an event had actually occurred he would have come off very badly. Still Joe Chamberlain did not recommend his hearers to follow his lazy example, for he believed that the pursuit of sport by Englishmen had brought out these qualities which had made the English the great nation that we are. This is an age of confessions and such are the confessions of the distinguished member for Birmingham.

THE NECESSITY OF EXERCISE.

May I venture to offer a few remarks on these really shocking admissions. If the cause of the maintenance of the union of England and Ireland had to depend upon such indolent gentlemen as this, it would have but poor champions. Fancy a man who helps to govern the Empire publicly declaring that he takes no exercise at all. I remember once hearing a very interesting speech by Sir John Lubbock, who declared that the man who would not find time to take exercise would sooner or later be compelled to find leisure to lay on a bed of sickness. I believe it to be perfectly true. Exercise, as I keep pointing out, in the form of invigorating sport is as necessary to the body as light to the universe. A man might as well never laugh as never walk if he can help it. No, Joseph Chamberlain, I have more respect for the common sense of the Jesuit, Petavius, than I have for your brains. This holy father is the author of one of the most learned works extant, but even he at the close of every second hour used to twirl his chair round for five minutes, and great logicians have relieved their minds by periodically jumping over tables and chairs. A system of physical training enables a man to preserve his presence of mind, to keep his temper, and to conquer irritability, which is of the weakest points in man. Are not these desirable qualities for the politician. Mr. Chamberlain is old enough to know that just as no French Senator is fully equipped without a practical knowledge of the art of duelling, so no English gentleman is accomplished unless he is a skilful sportsman of some kind or another. Mr. Gladstone owes much of his vigour to his activity. He never rides when he can walk. Throughout the hard work of the last General Election Arthur James Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, could be espied playing hard at tennis most mornings in the Marchester covered court, and everybody knows that Lord Salisbury's nephew is an ardent golfer. On these grounds alone I estimate that Mr. Balfour possesses the chance of a longer life than Mr. Chamberlain. The benefits of exercise, of out-door sport, cannot be too often impressed on both old and young.

A SUCCESSFUL AND DOMESTICATED JOCKEY.

I begin to think it is better to be a successful jockey than a bishop. Mr. "Abington" Baird, of Bedford Lodge, Newmarket—the former home of old Joe Dawson, in the grounds of which the great Prince Charlie used to roam—has just secured the services of John Watts for the next three years by offering him a retaining fee of £9,000. This is no merely allegorical figure. It is the actual sum agreed upon. John Watts was born at Stockbridge on May 9, 1861, and he is indebted to Tom Cannon, with whom he served indentures at Danebury, for much of his skill. He could not have had a better master, and it says much for Tom Cannon's teaching faculties when he can turn out such accomplished horsemen as Watts, Rodnson, and his own son "Morny" Cannon. Watts rode his first winner at Salisbury, on May 25th, 1876, this being Aristocrat, who carried 6st. 2lb. to victory in the Stewards Plate. A few years later Watts became attached to Marsh's stable, and the Duke of Hamilton secured first call on his services. His first important success was in 1881. Ill-fated W. Macdonald being claimed for Limestone in the Cambridgeshire that autumn, Watts had charge of Foxhall, who, with 9st. on his back, got home by a head from Lucy Glitters—an exhibition of horsemanship which secured him the patronage of Lord Zetland. He has won most of the great classic contests and many important handicaps, but still he is modest. Watts excels in hustling a horse through a crowd. For lightness of hand and gracefulness of seat he has no superior. Watts and his mount seem one piece of machinery. He rides any horse with equal nerve and dash. He is modest and objects to take mean advantages of young jockeys. He married a Newmarket innkeeper's daughter, and is a perfect model of domesticity. Jack Watts is a quiet, unassuming, slow-speaking man, of medium height. If Watts was able to go to scale a little lighter he would be the ideal jockey. He has the most thoughtful face I ever saw under a silk cap.

THE CESAREWITCH.

Next week the race for the Cesarewitch Stakes is run at Newmarket. There is no more popular handicap than this among English race-goers. It is the most attractive of our long-distance contests, and the reason is not far to seek. There is always ample time for speculation, and as the horses have to travel 2½ miles over the famous Heath there is plenty to see. Some of the greatest *coups* known in the history of the turf have been planned and carried out in connection with the Cesarewitch. It is said that Mr. Merry won £15,000 and Mr. Fred Swindell a large sum by the victory of Lioness in 1863. This was a race which Mr. Fred Swindell delighted in. He was fully aware of the merits of Salpincts in 1865 and of the chance of Cecil in 1868. They both won, and the banking account of this astute turfite was enormously increased. Mr. J. Smith was another heavy winner by the success of Rosebery, who a fortnight later secured the Cambridgeshire and founded the fortune of a man who had been only in a small way of business in Manchester. It is only this year that many friends of "Rosebery" Smith have read with pain of the passage of this sportsman through the Bankruptcy Court. Although Mr. Smith put his money into a sporting newspaper and established the Bon Marche at Brixton, his fortune has dwindled away again. Much of it has returned into the hands of other turfites. It 1883 the Cesarewitch fell to Don Juan—another *coup*—which Goater's stable repeated in 1889 with Primrose Day. Mr. John Hammond, another man who rose from humble station in life at Newmarket, was a great gainer by St. Gatien's triumph eight years ago. Plaisanterie emulated the deeds of Rosebery, and the French took bushels and basketsful of money across the silver streak. Lord Rodney, Captain Machell and party were said to be enormous winners by the success of Lord Rodney's Humewood in 1887. Many interesting yarns could be spun on the Cesarewitch, which I should say has been associated with more masterly strokes of turf diplomacy than any race I wot of.

CAPTAIN MACHELL.

Talking of Captain Machell, 'twas but the other day that I sauntered out of the Sleepy Hollow of Newmarket's one street—High-street—up the Bury-road bordered with chestnuts. Leaving the "Severals"—a common which is a walking ground for horses in training—with Ryan's stables and the residences of Mr. Houldsworth and Prince Soltykoff on my left I stride on until I stand in front of a modest two-storey cottage, which was certainly one of the most inviting abodes my eyes rested upon. It had none of the grandeur of Sefton Lodge, the residence of the Duchess of Montrose across the road, but prim, trim and clean with its white front ; its natty, neatly dressed windows : its small but beautiful lawn, with the most exquisite flower beds all in the glory of rich blooms, burnished by the bright beams of an early morning sun, I must say that I was infatuated with Bedford House—the pretentious title of Captain Machell's Newmarket cottage. The title is pretentious, but the house is not nearly so palatial and so artistic as that of his trainer, James Jewitt. The "lucky captain" is generally considered *the* stage manager of the Turf. Born rather over 50 years ago in the calm of a Yorkshire rectory, James Octavius Machell comes of a family which goes back to the days of the Plantagenets and the Crusades. Educated at Rossall, he entered the army at 16. This young muscular Christian soon gained a great name and well deserved fame as a dead shot, the best runner in England, and one of the finest hopers ever seen. We are told tales of his hopping on to billiard-tables, and even mantelpieces. When stationed at the Curragh he brought a stud of three horses for £60. One of these, called Bacchus, cost £19, and this very horse won the Prince of Wales's Stakes and £10,000 for "the Captain" at Newmarket. From being a poor man the Captain became so rich that he re-purchased Crackenthorpe Hall, near Appleby, the home of his forefathers. Still he spends nine months of the year at his Newmarket cottage, the interior of which is a sporting museum. There are many portraits of jockeys and horses—of Archer, Cannon, and Daley, the rider of Hermit in the Derby. The hoof of Knight of the Garter, the winner of the Chester Cup, forms an inkstand, and indeed, on every side, there are indications of the owner's ruling passion. He has made a study of the science of breeding racehorses, and he has read as many novels as any half-dozen devourers of fiction. It is quite possible that the stables adjoining Bedford House shelter the winners of the Middle Park Plate and the Cambridgeshire this year.

THE GREYHOUND FULLERTON—JAS. HEDLEY.

I see that a rumour is abroad to the effect that the famous greyhound Fullerton, who is in his fifth season, will have another shot at the Waterloo Cup next February. Personally, I should like to know the authority for such a statement, as Fullerton has been at the stud for some months. I hear, however, that he has hitherto not been a great success as a stud-dog, which is very curious considering that Greentick and Bit of Fashion, his sire and bitch, have proved so successful in the multiplication of their species. Coursing is now in full fling again, and Mr. James Hedley, the well-known judge, spends most of his days in the saddle and the railway train. Most people do not know that Mr. Hedley is a Scotchman, having been born in Roxburghshire about 54 years ago. He has judged every Waterloo Cup since that of the spring of 1874, and during his unsullied career I should say that Mr. Hedley has pronounced his fiat upon some 60,000 courses. He is an ardent golfer in the summer, and takes all the exercise he can get.

SLEEPING ON A BILLIARD TABLE.

"Let us to billiards," as Shakespere says. The famous words which the immortal bard put into the mouth of Cleopatra will be unconsciously uttered many a time and oft during the next six months, for it is in winter's long nights that the knights of the cue play long games bent over the captivating green baize cloth. Thus Barton in his "Anatomy of Melancholy" says that "the ordinary recreations which we have in winter, and in most solitary times busy our minds with, are card tables and dice, shovel-board, chesseplay, the philosohper's game, billiards." I saw a paragraph the other day about a Bishop going into Kent to preach to the hop-pickers. In the course of his pilgrimage he was compelled to sleep on a billiard table. I never heard of a Bishop reposing on a billiard table before, but I have known many young men accused of it during the winter months. Indeed, if a fellow plays at all above the ordinary mediocre standard some stereotyped humorist is sure to ask him, while he winks the other eye, if he sleeps on the table.

JOHN ROBERTS (JUNR.)

It is very appropriate that during the first week of the billiard season in London an exhibition match should be played between John Roberts, junr., and William Cook—the champion and ex-champion—probably the two finest all-round players that the world has ever seen. Last winter John Roberts was abroad, so that there is sure to be some desire to see him. John Roberts, junr., was born at Ardwick, Manchester, in 1853, and by the time that he was eleven was an accomplished player. When only thirteen Roberts won a handicap at St. James's Hall, London, and that a handicap in which most of the best players were engaged. His first match for money was with Cook, 1,000 up, for £200, and Roberts, showing splendid form, won by 92. Just as William Cook had won the billiard championship from Roberts, senr., so the latter's son again wrested the title from Cook. The honour afterwards rested with Joseph Bennett and Cook once more, but Roberts won the coveted position again in 1875, and is to-day acknowledged as the finest cueist that we possess. He has played in South Africa, Australia, and India, and is said to have had the honour of coaching the Prince of Wales—an ardent devotee of the game. The marvellous accuracy of his spot-barred play and the rapidity with which he scores have long been the envy and the despair of all amateurs.

WILLIAM COOK.

William Cook in his best days was probably unequalled for delicate manipulation. Cook is a native of Sandy, Bedfordshire, and was born in 1849. Like Roberts he learned the game from his father, who had a saloon in London. It was in 1862 that Cook made his bow at Saville House which stood on ground now occupied by the Empire Theatre in the Metropolis. He was not very successful because he had to devote so much time to his duties as a chorister at the Chapel Royal, Windsor. However, he improved and, as I said before, won the championship from Roberts, senr., in the presence of the Prince of Wales. Cook accompanied Roberts to India.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. H. YOUNG, Staff Corps, has passed the examination in Urdu by the High Proficiency test.

CAPTAIN C. G. F. EDWARDS, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

CAPTAIN J. H. PARSONS, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed attache at Army Head-Quarters, *vice* Thuillier, who rejoins his Regiment.

LIEUTENANT A. W. CHALDECOTT, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Adjutant of his Regiment, and Lieutenant W. Beadon, Corps of Guides, permanent Wing Officer in the 4th Sikh Infantry.

COLONEL J. E. WALLER, 19th Punjab Infantry, has obtained an extension of leave to the 24th January next ; and Lieutenant D. Warren, West Surrey Regiment, to the 25th February next.

MAJOR W. H. KIDDELL, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras, will complete his tenure of appointment on the 1st November, after which date he will proceed to Rawalpindi, to join the 1st Battalion Bedford Regiment.

THE four guns of the No. 5 Bombay Native Mountain Battery left Poona for Madras on the 18th instant by rail, there to embark to Bhamo, in relief of the No. 6 Bombay Native Mountain Battery, which will be stationed at Poona for the present.

THE Government of India approve of the grant of passages to England, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, to British soldiers in cases of very serious illness. In such cases it must be distinctly stated that passage in a troopship *via* the Suez Canal is dangerous and that a long sea voyage is essentially necessary.

A PROPOSAL is before the Government of India for the relief of the European Regiment at Bombay every second year, instead of every three years, as at present. The Regiment is very much scattered as it finds two companies at Deesa, one company at Ahmedabad, and detachments of weakly men at Khandalla and Deolali.

CAPTAIN B. H. BOUCHER, Hampshire Regiment, and Lieutenant C. E. Willes, Welsh Fusiliers, have been posted to the 1st Battalion of their respective Regiments; Major A. C. H. Gompertz, Hampshire Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion ; and Captain and Quarter-Master P. Campbell, Seaforth Highlanders, to the 3rd Battalion.

THE Himalaya will leave Bombay on the 31st instant for Singapore, with the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, touching at Colombo on the 4th November, and after leaving two companies at Penang will reach Singapore on the 11th, and will leave on the 14th idem, with the 2nd Battalion Northampton Regiment for Bombay, where 440 men will be landed to join the 1st Battalion at Bangalore.

THE undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Major J. J. B. Menzies, Gordon Highlanders, to England, pending retirement. Captain R. J. Pinney, Royal Fusiliers, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate. Major J. W. Hind, East Kent Regiment ; Captain R. C. Carr, Royal Artillery ; Lieutenant E. C. Ryall, 1-4th Gurkhas ; and Captain W. G. Yate, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to England, for 12 months ; and Lieutenant F. Ford-Mellows, Munster Fusiliers, for 90 days, on private affairs ; Captain W. Thuillier, 21st Punjab Infantry, to Umballa, till 1st November, on private affairs.

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTS AND PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 20th instant, under the heading "News of the Day," it was mentioned that the Madras Government has been asked to allow its consulting architect to prepare designs for a palace at Jeypur. Now I consider that it is high time for the architects of India, engaged in private practice, to enter a strenuous remonstrance against a custom which is developing into a monstrous abuse. Both as a tax-payer and an architect I protest against permission being granted a public official on *full-time pay* to design and carry out large works for native princes or any private persons whatsoever. There is not the slightest excuse for this plan of supplementing official salaries by the oblique road of what is euphemistically called honoraria, but which practically amounts to underselling private practitioners. Neither the Government nor the public need be informed at this time of day that there are several able and even eminent architects whose lives are cast in private practice in India, and for public officials on regular salaries to enter into competition with them and take, so far as they are allowed, the bread out of their mouths. This, I say, constitutes not only a grievance, but a scandal. It is not the policy of Government to blast, but to encourage private enterprise and the Home Government only the other day set a notable example of this in binding the highest law officers of the Crown to be content with their salaries and not to compete in private practice with the members of the bar. So long as outside practitioners of unchallengeable position are to be found in India, no public works officer has any right to interfere with their prospects or career. If any architect of the "Office of Works" in England were to mix and meddle and endeavour to enrich himself by giving to private persons the time, and energy, and skill, on which the State has all claim, he would meet with short shrift from the authorities, even before the Royal Institute of Architects had any time to interfere. I earnestly trust my comrades in India will unite in vigorous protest against these attempts to despoil us of the plums of our practice, and if Government is so ill-advised as to disregard remonstrance, I hope we shall be quick to press upon the Royal Institute of British Architects the necessity of calling for the interference of the Secretary of State to protect in this matter the unofficial members of our craft in India. —Yours, &c.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF
Oct. 24. BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

BOMBAY FOREST OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Friday, the 14th instant, you have given the text of the Government Resolution on the Bombay Forest Administration Reports of 1890-91. The statements and conclusions contained therein on the work of the Forest Officers, and thus widely spread abroad by Government induce me to point out two inaccuracies, which in a Resolution so long under construction before being launched might well have been avoided.

In the comparision made of the treatment by Forest Officers of cattle-owners whose cattle are found trespassing in closed forest lands, with that by ignorant villagers of the same when the cattle are found trespassing in their cropped lands, there is a piece of what Pooh-Bah of Poona lately playfully described as "merely corroborative detail intended to give artistic verisimilitude to a bold and unconvincing narrative !" I refer to the statement that money taken by Forest Officers in compounding an offence is distributed amongst the subordinates who detect the offence compounded. Such a statement is calculated to prejudice Forest Officers in the estimation of the public. It is only fair on the officers therefore to state that such is not the case.

Further, how can Forest Officers have "avoided causing considerable hardship to many persons by neglecting the warning," which had not been conveyed to them at the time the actions complained of were committed by them ? The Government Resolution conveying the said warning was not published till March, 1891, and the reports under review are for the year which ended on March 31, 1891. Forest Officers have many thankless tasks to perform in carrying out the orders of Government, but their heart is in their work, and I do not think they will be any the less energetic for the discouragement they are meeting with.—Yours, &c.,

SPECKS.

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETT."

Sir,—As this subject is now attracting some attention, will you allow me space in your columns for a few words regarding it. I contend, then, that the hydraulic sewer is specially suitable for India. Eastern towns are totally unlike those of European countries. The climate and the habits of the people on this side of the Mediterranean are widely different from those conditions on the other side. There are other causes, too, that have to be considered, such as poverty and vast collections of the populace living in huts and sheds, and those also who huddle in thousands beneath anything that shelters them from the direct sun, rain, and night mist. These latter are the majority, and they should be our first consideration, because of their teeming numbers and their ignorance of every sanitary law.

The European system of seweraging—which is a system of large sewers running down the centre of streets and having connecting drains from every house, which serve for the removal of rain as well as sullage water—has had fair trial in India, and has been found to be unsuitable, for two reasons, namely, (1) That sewers to accommodate the rainfall we experience must be of immense calibre, and since rain falls during four months only of the year, and notwithstanding any amount of artificial flushing, they become sewers of deposit during the dry eight months of the year ; (2) that the proportional average of sewage per head of population in India is much less than in European towns. In English towns, for instance, the average per head, including rain water, is usually estimated at twenty gallons daily ; whereas in the towns of Kidderpore and Howrah, with populations of 50,000 and 100,000 respectively, the sewage carted amounts to only about 2-5ths of a pint per head daily. The latter, of course, does not include rain water, whereas the former does. But in India it is now apparent that storm-water must be eliminated from sewage channels, and therefore we have only to consider the quantity that it is necessary daily and hourly to remove. Kidderpore and Howrah are the two best examples that could be selected for consideration. The one has a population of 50,000, and the other 100,000. Both are important labour-supplying commercial centres. The former has a pipe-water distribution ; the latter has not. The ditches of both towns are knee-deep in black mud. I have said that the actual sewage removal from each town amounts to only some 2-5ths of a pint per head daily, and as there are no active drains in either town, there is much sewage that stagnates in the road-side ditches and low lands. There is no possible way of accurately gauging the quantity unremoved. The 2-5ths pint removed daily is supposed to represent night-soil, but it is quite evident that even this is not all included. From personal observation I am convinced that the total sullage is between one and two gallons per head daily, during twelve or fourteen hours of the day. Now, if this is accepted, we have in the case of Kidderpore as follows :—

50,000 population
2
14)100,000 gallons during fourteen hours.
6) 7,143 „ per hour.
119 „ per minute.

This infinitesimal quantity of 119 gallons per minute is the duty of only one or two of the smallest drains, for instance, the discharge of a six-inch drain, running half-full at a velocity of two feet per second, would be 70 gallons per minute, and that of a four-inch pipe, under like conditions, 32 gallons. Therefore one six-inch drain supplemented by one of four-inches would be amply sufficient to remove all sullage water from the town of Kidderpore. If a system of seweraging upon the European principle were devised for Kidderpore, then also there must be a complete system of drain flushing water which must run parallel with, and be connected to, the heads of all sewers and drains, and of course this dual system would be elaborate, complicated, and very expensive. The hydraulic sewer is specially designed to supersede this dual system. It is a combination of the two separate systems, and in working would be in no wise complicated, while it costs only a fraction of the dual system. I shall be glad to answer enquiries and furnish further particulars to anyone who may like to address me personally on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

B. B. HARRINGTON,
Calcutta, October 20. Civil Engineer.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondent, who in to-day's "Bombay Gazette" states that certain cavalry and infantry officers have not qualified for staff employ, and that some of the latter do not possess musketry certificates does not say whether the Army Regulations requiring such certificates and qualifications apply to them. If they complied with the rules in force when they were appointed to their present posts, would it not be somewhat unusual to call upon them to again submit themselves for examination for the same posts ? Of course, if the regulations in question have retrospective effect, and are applicable to them, they will have to present themselves again for examination, but the enforcement of such a requisition would be, I am sure, in the opinion of many rather rough on the victims of it and unless there were signs of unfitness and consequently reasons to suspect inability to pass the test unnecessary.—Yours, &c.,

OBLIGATUS.

Oct. 22.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Vassanjee Nanjee occupying the chair. The following is a copy of the directors' report, which was adopted.

Your directors regret to inform you in laying before you the audited accounts and the statements of profit and loss accounts from 1st July, 1891 to 30th June, 1892, that the company has during that period made a total loss of Rs. 65,062-2-4, and they now take the liberty of placing before you certain explanations in connection with the management of your mill. You would have noticed from the printed accounts forwarded to you by post that your mill during the first half of the year, viz., from 1st July to 31st December, 1891, suffered the loss of Rs. 31,776-13-6, the chief cause of this loss is owing to the less production during that period, and the yarn produced being not of good quality fetched low prices besides, the new engine having had to be fitted the mill had to stop for a month, and the expenses at the time of its erection and the rewards that had to be given caused a heavy item of expenditure. From the accounts from 1st January to 30 June, 1892, you must have observed that during this half-year the loss was Rs. 33,285-4-10 and from the figures you will find that with the exception of the first two months the production was very satisfactory and the yarn produced commanded a good price, which is attributable to Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, who having become a new and senior partner in the firm of your agents from 18th February, 1892, and he having exerted himself in appointing experienced hands and purchasing a superior quality of cotton. There are still many improvements to be made, and Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee has, since his joining, been devoting his attention towards them, and he hopes that they will be carried out soon, and then your mill will stand on an equal level with other local mills. At present your mill machinery is old and in bad condition and consequently the cost per lb. in the production of yarn is higher than the other mills, still every effort is being made to improve this drawback. Owing to the old machinery great difficulty is coming in the way in obtaining competent and experienced hands. In your mill there are only 4,864 ring spindles working, and the production was formerly very little, but since Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee became a partner of the agents firm, it has been satisfactorily increasing and it is hoped that it will still increase. The loss of Rs. 33,285-4-10 which your mill has sustained during the last half year should not be considered as actual loss in the management of that period, because the losses which were incurred on account of shipments of yarn to China and the deficiency in the stock of coal during the previous half-year have appeared in the present account, as well as the shipment of yarn made in the latter period to China booked at the close of the year at the rate of advances received at the time of shipment, though it is gratifying to remark that the actual sales realized higher price. The debt of the company having been considerably increased during the second half-year it had to pay a very heavy interest. In like manner several items had to be written off from stock. It is feared that unless the present strength of your mill, which consists of 25,186 old throstles and mule spindles, is renewed with preparatory machinery there is very little chance of your mill making a good profit. To effect this renewal heavy expenditure will have to be incurred towards which your directors are directing their attention. The mill property has been insured to the extent of Rs. 10,35,000. The vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Mr. Ruttonsi Mulji is filled up by the board by appointing Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas in his place which your directors request you to confirm. Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas retires by rotation this time from the board of directors, but he is eligible for re-election. The vacancy caused in the auditors by the resignation of Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Parukh is filled up by the board by appointing Mr. Nasserwanjee Bapujee Tashakra in his place which your directors request you to confirm.

The usual resolutions about the appointment of directors and auditors recommended in the above report were passed. The customary compliment to the chairman ter minated the proceedings.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the mill premises, Elphinstone Bridge, Mandvi. Mr. Vibhucandas Atmaram, presided, and the following business was transacted :—The following directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending the 30th June, 1892, was adopted :—

Your directors have the pleasure in laying before you their twelfth annual report of the working of the Mahalakshmi mills for the year ending 30th June, 1892, together with the usual statement of profit and loss account and balance sheet, duly audited. It will be perceived that the profits of the year amounted to Rs. 54,032-5, out of which your directors have written off Rs. 23,205 for depreciation of machinery account, leaving Rs. 30,827-5 from which, deducting Rs. 26,870-12-8 the balance of loss of last year, there remain Rs. 3,956-8-4 to be carried forward to next year's account. As stated in last year's report the necessary preparatory machinery with rings and mules ordered out from England, arrived during the latter part of the year under review—the greater portion of which has been set upand has just commenced to work. The mill buildings and machinery together with the cotton, yarns and stores, have been insured for Rs. 7,56,000. Your directors regret much to have to record the untimely death (on the 18th June, 1892) of Mr. Lilladhur Jairam Narronjee, a partner in the firm of our agents, and who occupied a seat on the board of directors. This sad event has been a great loss not only to the shareholders, whose interests he always had at heart, but also to ourselves to whom his opinions generally were of great value in the management of your affairs. The directors retiring by rotation, in accordance with clause 87 of the Articles of Association, are Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Navroji Pestonji Cama, but they are eligible for re-election. In conclusion your directors would recommend to you the appointment as usual of two auditors for the ensuing year, and their remuneration being fixed at the same time. The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously carried :—(1) Proposed by Mr. Khimji Jairam Naranji, and seconded by Mr. Balaji Pandurang that Messrs. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Naoroji Pestanji Cama, who retire by rotation in accordance with clause 87 of the articles of association be re-elected directors of the company ; proposed by Mr. Assur Lalji and seconded by Mr. Luckmidas Callianji that Messrs. Balkivandas Gungadas and Jewraj Madhowji be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each for the entire year, whether the accounts be audited half-yearly or yearly.

With the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

A CROWDED meeting was held on Oct. 3 in the Great Hall of Exeter Hall, Sir J. Kennaway, M. P., the President, in the chair, to bid farewell and God-speed to ninety-seven missionaries going out under the auspices of the C. M. S. during the coming few months. Twenty-six have recently left for their stations. Of the former two go to West Africa, three to Yoruba, one to the Niger, three to Egypt, eleven to Eastern Equatorial Africa, eight to Palestine, four to Japan, thirteen to China and the remainder to India. Of these forty-four are going out for the first time. The chairman, in the course of his address, dwelt on the necessity of additional assistance in East Africa, and the great responsibility which had been taken by England in that part of the Continent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. There were also present :—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdella Kur, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasserwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Reginald Gilbert, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji J. Gamadia, Pranjivandas Cullandas, Shivaji Dharmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Muncuidas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF THE HIGH DEATH-RATE IN KAMATIPURA ?

Dr. Thomas Blaney, in accordance with notice of motion, moved :—"That the Municipal Commissioner's Administrative Report for the year 1891-92, the Report of the Auditors to the Corporation for the same period, and the Review of the Annual Report by the Standing Committee, be recorded. 2. That with reference to the statement contained in page 395, para. 26 of the Health Officer's Annual Report for 1891, as to the conditions under which the population of Kamatipura are alleged to be now living, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with a report as to the material that was used for filling in the main streets and cross streets of Kamatipura at the time of laying down the sewerage system of the district, and the amount of expenditure incurred by the Corporation in such filling in. 3. That the report describe the material in which the sewers and pipe drains have been laid, and the depth of their foundations respectively below the road surface, and to report generally and, as fully as possible, as to the alleged cause of the prevailing excessive mortality of the district, which is that '

pal debt without substantial reasons. No doubt the Municipality was bound to incur larger debt for unavoidable objects, specially sanitation. All that he wished to impress on the Corporation was the necessity of strict watch and ward over the Municipal purse so as to keep down debt as low as possible.

The Municipal Commissioner did not make any reply to the criticism of Mr. Wacha, and the motion of Dr. Blaney was unanimously adopted.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved that the Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1892 be recorded, and that as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Corporation approve of the purchase of a small steam fire-engine for the flushing of house gullies, as suggested by the Health Officer.

Dr. Banks seconded.

Dr. Blaney moved as an amendment that the Standing Committee report as to the horse power of the engine and the number of gullies it would flush each day.

Dr. Katrak seconded.

Dr. Pestonjee Hormusjee considered automatic flushers at the head of each gully would be more effective than a fire-engine.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the proposal came from the Standing Committee and not from himself. He knew the Corporation would require information as to the size and cost of the engine. It appeared to him, however, that the Corporation might commit themselves to the principle of the proposal, leaving the details to be worked out on a subsequent occasion. With regard to automatic flushers he had calculated the amount of water they would use, and he found that even with Tansa water they did not receive sufficient water into the city to meet the demand. The scheme was absolutely utopian.

The amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday next.

MAHOMEDAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will be remembered that about four months ago a meeting was held in the Ismail Habib's mosque to consider the advisability of supporting the scheme for the propagation of Islam in the United States of America, as proposed by Mr. Alexander Russell Webb. At this meeting I had the honor to translate the whole scheme of Mr. Webb in Urdu before the audience, and on my motion it was resolved "That this meeting is of opinion that opportunity should be taken to send some learned moulvis to America to the religious conference to be held at Chicago next year to explain and bring about better understanding and enlightenment about Mussulman religion. (2.) That the committee with power to and to their number be appointed to raise funds by subscription from the general Mahomeden community for the purpose aforesaid, as well as to start an American propoganda. (3.) That the committee be authorized to apply to the heads of different sects of the community and to the president of various Anjumans for help in the cause, and also to invite subscriptions from the Mahomedan community in the other parts of India, and that when sufficient funds are available the committee should invite Mr. Alexander Russell Webb to visit India on his way to America, and make necessary arrangements for establishing an American mission.

So far, however, as Bombay is concerned, the committee resolved not to take any action till the return of Mr. Hajee Abdulla Arab from Arabia. In the meanwhile Mr. Webb, not at the request of the Bombay committee but of his own accord, and with full confidence in the success of his work, has resigned his post of the Consul-General at Manilla. About a week ago he arrived at Calcutta, *via* Singapore and Rangoon. At Rangoon he met with a very cordial reception, and according to the latest information received by me more than ten thousand rupees have been subscribed in that city for the support of the American Mission. The reception given to Mr. Webb at Calcutta has also been a splendid one, and he has delivered public lectures in both of these cities. In Hyderabad (Deccan) the question is quite safe in the hands of such an able and influential person as Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Mehdi Ali, who informs me that substantial support may be expected from that city, and that about ten thousand rupees have been already collected there.

My immediate object in writing this letter to you, Sir, is to draw the attention of the Bombay Mussulmans to the fact that Mr. Webb may be expected to reach Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Wednesday next, at the Victoria Terminus. The reception of Mr. Webb in Bombay will be under the control of a Reception Committee, and any one wishing to have any information on the subject may communicate with me. During his stay in this city he will reside in a bungalow at Chinchpoogilee. The exact time and date of the arrival of Mr. Webb to this city will be notified to the Mussulmans within a short time. From a telegram received by me, to-day, I expect Mr. Webb to alight at the Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 26th October. But this date is subject to be changed.—Yours, &c.,

BUDRUDIN ABDULLA KUR.

Bapoo Khote Street, Bombay, Oct. 24.

A NUISANCE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the funeral processions belonging to Hindus and Mahomedans pass through the public streets of Bombay, they vociferously bawl out both during day and the whole night, and that of the former is generally accompanied by discordant tomtom. This music, &c., was stopped by the firm hand of Mr. Forjett, late Police Commissioner of Bombay. Recently, however, this practice has not only been recommenced with greater evil, but since some two years the Mahomedan mourners while returning home create such a noise they never made before even after midnight and during the small hours of the morning, so as to frighten children and sick persons. They are a source of great danger to life. Nobody has a right to interfere with people's rest. It is a wonder, how those inhabiting the locality from which funerals pass have hitherto tolerated this nuisance. It is not a religious duty to cry out at the top of their voices or shriek in the manner they do at present, and respectable people do not do it. If, therefore the police will take up this matter they will, no doubt, be supported by the majority of the sensible Mahomedan and Hindu population, who also complain of the same.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 22. B. B. B.

A CALCUTTA SHARK STORY.

An extraordinary shark story comes from the Sandheads, but the incident can be vouched for, says the *Statesman*, by the officers and crew of the pilot brig Fame, and a number of pilots who were on board at the time. What occurred, writes our informant, was this:—"Last Tuesday week, a lot of sharks had been seen disporting themselves around the brig, and many vain efforts were made by those on board to catch one. Towards the afternoon the would-be netters of the 'sea-tiger' gave up trying to ensnare the wily fish, and oberoots, long chairs, and idleness were the order of the day. At about 6 o'clock the pinnace was let down, according to custom, and in her stern sat a native lad on watch. All of a sudden, at the hour mentioned, everyone on the brig was startled by a terrific hulla-balloo—the lad's bellowing combined with a sort of crashing of woodwork. All rushed to look over the Fame's counter, the impression being that the sailor boy on watch had been seized with a deadly illness. Their surprise was great when they saw the pinnace had a huge shark in it, and the lad on the bows with his eyes starting out with terror. The monster had got under the thwarts of the boat, so that he was safe from escape, and in his fury he had firmly fixed his teeth into the cork fencer. His struggles to free himself had sent the oars and other moveables in the pinnace in all directions. The boat was at once hauled up close enough for lines to be put round the shark, and before long he was hauled up on deck, and his tail cut off, and his head cloven with hatchets. He measured eight feet. One has heard of a variety of ways in which these monsters of the deep have been caught, but a capture in a boat is probably unique in its way. The fish must have jumped out of the water fully five feet, for he came from the boat's stern clear over the boy's head! Of course he did not intentionally get into the pinnace, nor was the boy the morsel he was after. The probability is that, worried to madness by parasites, he thought to jump into the air and come on the smooth surface of the water on his back, and in this way rid himself of some of his tormentors, instead of which he fell into the pinnace, and into the hands of his enemies."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Our second monsoon made it debut with much energy on the 17th, we should have gauged, I am sure, quite six inches; but no doubt our record was a much smaller one. I noticed a little time ago, a growl in a newsletter regarding the rain-guage of some station—Simla I think—the writer of that letter declared their guage had a big leak. I am sure that Belgaum must be in a similarly dilapidated condition. No matter how heavy the rain is the record is always a mediocre one. I expect there will be a good deal of rain soon, heavy clouds are hanging over and about, and there is a feeling of stuffiness in the atmosphere. Belgaum looks beautifully fresh and green now. I was reading of well-wooded places lately, Belgaum, looked at from a height looks one huge forest. In parts houses are not discernible at all. I believe the view of Belgaum from the anemometer tower is a grand one. I wish I could endorse that opinion, but unfortunately for timid climbers, the spiral staircase in the said tower, breaks off just a few feet from the top, and a ladder has to be ascended before one can come to a rest and obtain any view. Ladders are very well and quite an easy mode of ascent to the brave mountaineer, but when added to its undefended state and steepness comes the knowledge that under it yawns a big cavity, through which one would fall down to the bottom of the tower, a strong-minded and strong-nerved being alone would attempt to scale it.

Great preparations are in progress for the "week" races. Tournaments of sorts, dances and dinners will succeed each other, and all tend to make Belgaum the gayest of the gay for the time being. All Belgaum and its wife will, of course, be present at each scene of dissipation, and a good many visitors are expected to swell the number. Belgaum has a fair proportion of wives, but daughters are almost a minus quantity. So that for the sake of our numerous "gilded youths," I hope the number of fair ones will be greatly augmented by importations from the surrounding districts. Tommy Atkins still keeps up the musical character of the station. Last night the Regimental Branch of the Army Temperance Association gave another of their very popular concerts, at which Bandsman Hobhouse and Drummer Black made their last appearance in Belgaum, these two being the crack comic singers of the regiment. They will be greatly missed at all future concerts of the A. T. A.

The approach of the Dewali has caused quite a metamorphosis in the town. All the huts and houses have had an "eye wash," and an attempt at appearing beautiful for ever. The town looks really pretty during the Dewali festival, its innate ugliness and dirtiness is hidden for the time and the innumerable bhuttis make it very bright and gay. Our largest general store, Edulji and Co.'s, makes the bravest show; all the flower-beds in the compound are picked out with lights and even the sign board shares in the general illumination. In the town the Marwari's shops are one blaze of light, and sheeny silks of glowing colours are draped all around making the ugly walls looks gorgeous. Writing of colour reminds me of the lovely sunsets we have now—only a Cuyp could do justice to the blues, greys, pinks, and glory-tinted masses of cloud that make the western sky inexpressibly beautiful. Those few who can forego the delights of tennis and golf now and again and drive or walk to the point are well repaid for their trouble by the feast of colour there spread before them. Not only is the sunset glorious, but the ripening fields in the valleys and the cloud-capped hills around, make a *tout ensemble* not to be found in any station in this part of India at least.

A very unusual occurrence, for Belgaum, happened here lately. The eldest daughter of Mr. Hoogwerf, Head Master of the Sirdar's High School, entered the convent here as a postulant a week or so ago. The community at present here belong to a very old Spanish order, the Daughters of Charity of Canossa. Their dress is a peculiar one. A relic of the past Spanish fashions. They do a great deal of good work in this station. Belgaum has a very large Catholic community, and the nuns not only conduct a very flourishing school for their co-religionists, but also do a great deal for them in every way.

There are two very good bands in Belgaum just now, the Cheshire and the 2nd Madras Infantry, but the general public only know of their existence in a second-hand sort of way from hearing them play on guest nights at the mess, or in church at parade service. There are two bandstands, one in the so-called Government gardens (?) and another on the European parade-ground. In neither place does the band play. One or the other of the bands plays at the club and on the polo-ground every week, but then as neither of these places are open to the public, I think there is just cause for the public to growl at having no share whatever of the few good things agoing in this one-horse place. Why the Government gardens cannot be made more like a park I cannot imagine.

Fine crops of grain and of country vegetables are flourishing here at present, but fields of jowari, &c., are not beautiful except to the interested ryots I imagine. At the General's instigation the massed bands played once a week in the gardens before the rains, perhaps he will see his way to obtain this small boon again for the general public of Belgaum.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The first ties of the Association Tournament were played off last evening, on the Cooperage, between the Bombay Rovers and the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from Colaba. The manner in which the Rovers shaped against their opponents quite fulfilled anticipations. At ten minutes to five the sides entered the lists before a fair gathering of spectators. Winning the choice the Rovers defended the Bandstand goal. Their opponents kicked off from the opposite side. It was generally anticipated the rain would mar the first round, but fortunately the weather remained fair, and thereby gave the combatants full scope for displaying their training which was superior on the side of the presenters of the Cup. The first twenty minutes of the bout were distinctly in favour of the Rovers, whose forward play placed the soldiers' stronghold in jeopardy on many occasions. Ridgewell and Johnson played splendidly together. A burst of applause greeted Johnstone's success in kicking the ball, though after the soldiers' goal-keeper intercepted a shot from A. Brown. The disaster incurred a desperate struggle on the part of Colaba men who dashed on their opponents' lines and were within an ace of scoring, but for the defence of Forde who behaved splendidly at his post. Derry made some good runs, while the fine play of Macfarlane, who never failed to relieve pressure, was much admired. Powers played a good game, and together with Derry, carried the ball on several occasions far into the opponents' lines. Walton's strong and true kicks frustrated many of the Colaba team's onslaughts. The brothers Brown, as usual, were always on the ball, and with Ridgewell, Johnstone, and Allen, played a very neat and combined game. When the ball was kicked off after half-time the soldiers tried several times to force the game. They kept the ball for most of the second half close to the Rovers' sticks, and intense excitement prevailed as kick after kick went wide of the Rovers' goal. The Yorks played by far the better game in the second-half, but were not favoured by luck. They made some good shots at goal which went a trifle wide. From one of the repeated onslaughts on the Rovers' goal, Macfarlane kicked the ball deep into the field; Ridgewell secured it, and got well down the field, and with the splendid long shot scored the second goal, the ball glancing off the side-post into the goal. A few minutes remained till the call of time, and the Yorks tried hard to equalise matters, but all in vain, and when the whistle piped the cessation of hostilities, the Rovers won a well-contested game by two goals to *nil*.

On Wednesday evening the Worcesters will play the Lancaster Fusiliers.

MR. HEINEMANN has put forth a new edition of Mr. Whistler's "Gentle Art of Making Enemies." The work has been slightly enlarged since this diverting volume was first given to the world some two years since. It will be remembered that in this solid book all the impolite things which have been said of the author and his artistic labours—from Mr. Ruskin down to the debateable "Mr. Jones, R.A.," are carefully gathered together, with some Whistlerian comments. Mr. Whistler, we need hardly say, clings still to his quaint brown paper binding, which fact may be taken to symbolise his determination, in spite of his censors, to bate no jot in the matter of Whistlerian peculiarities.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers, everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Among the features of the Chicago Exhibition, of which the scientific aspects are to be very fully developed, will be an International Congress of Zoology. Dr. A. G. Bourne, of Madras, and Mr. E. C. Cotes of the Indian Museum, have been elected to represent India on the expert Council. If a zoological exhibit were sent from India, it would be a great attraction.

It has been decided to extend to the Presidency Pension Circle, the experiment of paying native military pensioners through civil treasuries, in the same manner as pensioners belonging to the two late North-Western Provinces military pension payment circles are now paid.

The following scale of ammunition has been sanctioned for the jail guards in the Madras Presidency: for practice-reserve warders, 60 rounds ball and 122 blank; for service-reserve warders, 50 rounds buckshot cartridge. The general question of a fixed scale of ammunition for jail guards is under consideration.

With the approach of the cold weather at Simla the wild animals which haunt the surrounding hills are already beginning to make their presence known. Two days ago a leopard was seen in broad daylight from the Annandale road making its way down the ravine below the Dhounedar octroi outpost.

Orders have been issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Umballa, to the Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, that whenever the license-holders in Umballa cantonment wish to employ any person or persons as their agents or servants to sell liquors, country or English, they must first obtain the permission of the proper excise authorities. We are not aware that this system is yet in force in other districts of the Punjab.

Mr. J. B. Hargraves, who was acting as Chief Engineer of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, having gone home on duty in connection with the question of strengthening the old type Warren girders in the bridges on his line, Mr. W. Harvey, of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, has been appointed to act for him.

The appeal for funds wherewith to start a station band in Simla has not elicited a very encouraging response. A canvas of the residents has resulted in the promise of subscriptions amounting in the total to some Rs. 303.

Before the departure of the Commander-in-Chief Lady Roberts is to be made the recipient of a valuable diamond bracelet, which has been subscribed for as a parting gift by a number of her ladyship's personal friends at Simla.

The number of magazine rifles which has now reached India, is 36,300. Eight hundred rounds of ammunition per rifle have also been received; over twenty thousand rifles being sent to the Rawalpindi and Ferozopore arsenals, whence they will shortly be issued to British Infantry in the Punjab. Quetta arsenal has been furnished with a number sufficient for the rearmament of the regiments in Baluchistan. Thus all British troops first for service on the North-West Frontier will within a month have the new arm in their possession. Of fifty million rounds of ball ammunition indented for, thirty millions arrive by the end of the year.

The Nawab Mushtak Hoosain's resignation has been accepted, and he left Hyderabad on Thursday night. By his Highness' commands, the Nawab Mehdi Hasan, Home Secretary, has been suspended from office for "disobedience of his Highness' orders, in unduly delaying the submission of an explanation he had been called upon to make, in the pamphlet case; and then sending an evasive and disrespectful reply. Mr. Ali Raza Khan, M.A., a Judge of the High Court, has been appointed to officiate as Home Secretary for the present.

An ingenious adaptation of the condemned Morris's aiming tube has been brought to the notice of our military contemporary. It is the work of Mr. J. A. Barthelemy, Government Pensioner, Lahore; and consists of one of the tubes fitted for purposes of musketry practice to a skeleton stock, with an ingenious action for cocking and expelling the cartrige. It is worth submission to experts for opinion, because the condemned Morris's tubes represent now only so much wasted material; and if, as Mr. Barthelemy claims, his invention should enable them to be cheaply transformed into useful little machines for the musketry training of recruits, he will have done a useful service to Government.

Mr. Luttman Johnson, on transfer from Assam to Bengal, becomes Commissioner of Dacca. It is probable, however, that he will be moved to the Presidency Division when Mr. Beames retires towards the end of the year.

The survey required for a railway bridge over the Gogra and its approaches near Byramghat has been sanctioned by Government. The want of this bridge has always been put forward as one of the chief obstacles to the linking up of the metre gauge lines.

Surgeon-Major Robertson, who will shortly leave Gilgit for Chitral, will, among other things, settle the boundary disputes between the Mehtar and Umra Khan of Jandoul, each chief having expressed a desire for a British officer to delimit the frontier line. Umra Khan is at present in possession of the whole Narai Valley though portions of it have hitherto belonged to the Mehtar of Chitral.

The death of the Hon'ble Miss de Montmorency, daughter of General Lord Frankfort, Commanding the Lahore Division, occurred at Dalhousie between 10 and 11 o'clock last Monday night, writes the Lahore paper. It was seen towards the end that there was very little hope, and accordingly a telegram was despatched to the General, whom duty had compelled to return to Mian Mir only two days before, informing him that his daughter was very ill and requesting him to return at once. The telegram reached at midnight, and Lord Frankfort left by the first train early next morning for Pathankot, where he arrived at 12 noon. There he found a telegram awaiting him, announcing the melancholy tidings of his daughter's death. The General pushed up hill by tonga and pony express, and reached Dalhousie between six and seven o'clock the same evening. The funeral was fixed for 8 a.m. the next morning. At the desire of Lady Frankfort, the first part of the Burial Service was read in the house by the Rev. C. W. Hume, Senior Chaplain, and the party then left at 10 a.m. precisely. The coffin, which was almost hidden beneath wreaths of white chrysanthymums, was borne from the house to the Mall by the following officers:—Captain C. Powney, A.D.C., Lieutenant Spence, K. O. S. B.'s, Captain Jenkinson, S. S. O., Multan, Major Lambert (Queen's Bays) Lieutenant Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade, and Captain Lascelles, Rifle Brigade, and was then silently transferred to the shoulders of a party of soldiers of the Sussex Regiment in waiting. Immediately in rear of the coffin followed Lord Frankfort looking quite broken down, having his son, Lieutenant the Hon'ble de Montmorency, Cornwall Light Infantry, and Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Grose, on either side, and behind there came the few officers and others, now left in the station, who joined the procession either at the house or at different points on the route followed. It was a very affecting scene. General Lord Frankfort has obtained short leave of absence and leaves Dalhousie, with Lady Frankfort immediately for Khajjiar.

The Civil Veterinary Department had the opportunity of branding some 25 fair class mares, and an Arab stallion approved of by Mr. Rayment was purchased for local requirements at the fair by the District Board. There was a fair show of young stock by Government stallions, and of some, but not so many, by District Board stallions. Prizes were liberally distributed, the District Board giving away Rs. 1,000. There was a gathering of the following officers:—Veterinary Captain Rayment, Captain Pollock, Lieutenant Johnston, Vety. Lieutenant Blenkinsop, Captain Westlake, Captain Marrett, Mr. Allsop, D. S. P., Hissar, and Captain Parsons, D. C., Hissar. Several ladies and two or three gentlemen on the look-out for ponies also came down from Hissar. The affair concluded with a meeting for the distribution of prizes, horse races, tent-pegging, &c., and as a *finale* the large tank at Hansi was illuminated and fireworks were let off. There was then a final dinner, at which the ladies were present, and the local minstrels indulged the company with many excellent banjo songs. The fair took place at a centre where no Europeans of any sort reside, and the concourse was therefore a little out of the ordinary for the locality.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has (says the *World*) chosen a most able A.D.C., in Captain Streatfeild (Grenadier Guards) who was so long with Lord Lansdowne in India, where he and his wife (who is the daughter of the late Lord Lichfield) were most popular.

A good deal of discontent has been roused—in naval and military circles, especially (says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*)—by the line of policy adopted by M. de Lanessan, the new Governor-General of Indo-China; but it is not true, as announced, that the Government means to recall him for the purpose of defending his Budget before the Chamber.

If report be true, several priests belonging to the diocese of Paris have lately entered into the married state, and it is hinted that ere long their example will be followed by more of their clerical colleagues. According to the *Telegraph's* correspondent in Paris, the case is related of an ecclesiastic who, a few weeks ago, was united in the bonds of wedlock to a young lady of very attractive appearance, while about the same time a *vicaire* labouring in another part of the city fell a victim to the charms of a fascinating widow, well endowed with this world's goods.

The news that Mrs. Harrison, wife of President Harrison, is dying, will be received with very great regret, as at White House Mrs. Harrison has filled with quiet dignity the difficult *rote* of wife to the first citizen of the United States. Mrs. Harrison is described as an attractive, self-possessed, thoughtful and gracious lady, a fine type of true American woman, to whom those who know her best are ever most strongly attached. Her father, Dr. Scott, a "grand old man" of 95 is still alive.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* (telegraphing Oct. 4) hears that it is proposed to meet the enormous expenditure which will be caused by the new Army Bill by duties on beer, brandy, and tobacco, and by increasing the Bourse Tax. These proposals will doubtless meet with very great opposition, the duty on beer and tobacco being very unpopular. On the other hand, all the statements concerning alleged disagreement between the Prussian Ministry of State and Count von Caprivi on the subject are (the correspondent adds) entirely unfounded.

The new General of the Order of Jesuits is Father Martino, a native of the province of Bourgos, who, although only forty-four, is in delicate health, and a great sufferer from neuralgia. He was for some time associated with his predecessor as Vicar-General of the Order in Rome.

A Washington telegram, dated Oct. 4, says the negotiations with the Samoan Government for the acquisition by the United States of the land required by the latter for a coaling station at Pago Pago are now practically completed, and the United States have just acquired possession of the necessary site.

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that a conflict between Russia and the Holy See is imminent. The Russian Government some time ago asked the Holy See on what conditions it could suppress the 400 Catholic dioceses in Poland. The Pope ordered Mgr. Koslowsky, Archbishop of Mohilev, to declare that the Holy See could on no conditions whatever consent to such a proposal.

In police circles in Vienna and in Pesth it is considered probable that Szemeredy, the Vienna murderer, who committed suicide the other day in Pressburg, and whose trial for the murder of a girl named Metz, at Buenos Ayres, in 1876, occupied the Argentine courts for five years is likely to be regarded in England as the perpetrator of all the Whitechapel murders. In London the rumour is regarded as an "unlikely" one, though the details of Szemeredy's career in the Argentine Republic have been printed very freely.

A new theatre was opened recently in Berlin. A correspondent writes: It is briefly and popularly called the "Ronacher Theater," taking its name from the well-known Viennese manager, Anton Ronacher, who a few months ago, shortly before he finished his work here, suddenly died, leaving to his sons its continuation. The theatre, built on the most valuable ground in Berlin, at a cost of nearly five hundred thousand pounds, is indisputably the most magnificent place of amusement in this city, where the principle "cheap and simple" is always followed. An operetta and ballet fill the time from eight till midnight, a little too long for Berlin, where one is accustomed to the performance beginning at seven and ending at the latest at half-past ten. Indeed, at the Opera House even recently the performances of the Wagnerian operas began at half-past six. The prices are regarded as too high for Berlin conditions, and the programme must undergo radical change.

The astrologers appear to be at sixes and sevens on the subject of Lord Tennyson's birthday, and the significance of the planetary influences at the moment of that event. A few months ago "the world of English-speaking astrologers" were, we are told, privileged to examine the horoscope of the birth of "England's famed Poet Laureate," which took place, it is noted, a few minutes after midnight on the 6th of August, 1809, at Somersby, Lincolnshire. Furnished with such data, these learned persons have published some not too intelligible figures and signs, which they declare to denote a very fine nativity, and one that bespeaks the talent and successful career of the poet. But now comes "Leo," of the *Astrologers Magazine* who declares that "the long and short of it is that a great and world-wide fame is not shown anywhere in this horoscope." Whereupon "Leo" very properly asks, What is the use of our pretending that "this is a very fine nativity" when we very well know it is nothing of the kind? This will, we are afraid, be rather a disappointment for the Poet's worshippers. Perhaps, however, they may extract comfort from "Leo's" observation that, "from the point of view of reincarnation, great genius is always inherited from previous lives; and that it is only in accordance with this teaching to find that Lord Tennyson draws more from his pre-natal epoch than from his horoscope of birth."

The beautiful allegory, of which so pathetic a use was made by M. Renan in his "Recollections of My Youth," is thus translated in the English edition of that work published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the translation being written by Mr. C. B. Pitman, and revised by Madame Renan: "One of the most popular legends in Brittany is that relating to an imaginary town called Is, which is supposed to have been swallowed up by the sea at some unknown time. There are several places along the coast which are pointed out as the site of this imaginary city, and the fishermen have many strange tales to tell of it. According to them, the tips of the spires of the churches may be seen in the hollow of the waves when the sea is rough, while during a calm the music of their bells ringing out the hymn appropriate to the day rises above the waters. I often fancy that I have at the bottom of my heart the city of Is, with its bells calling to prayer a recalcitrant congregation. At times I halt to listen to these gentle vibrations, which seem as if they came from immeasurable depths, like voices from another world. Since old age began to steal over me, I have loved, more especially during the repose which summer brings with it, to gather up those distant echoes of a vanished Atlantis."

An extraordinary land arbitration case was to commence on the 15th instant. In San Diego, in America, six persons named Felix have preferred a claim, as inheritors, of the fifth generation of the descendants of Don Miguel Peralta, to a tract of country situated in the Salt River Valley, in Arizona. Don Miguel Peralta lived in the reign of King Ferdinand VI. of Spain, and he was dubbed Baron of Colorado. The territory consists of a ranch of 4,780,000 acres! The case will come before the Court in Denver. Should the claim be established, the Government will have to surrender the land, which yields from the settlers there the sum of 1 dollar 25 cents an acre. The tract of land includes the State of Phœnix and the famous Casa Grande.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

The following is the first Memorandum on the Cotton Crop for the late Districts of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind, for the Season of 1892-93:—Estimates up to 5th October).

Gujarat.—Area 591,000 acres or 10 per cent. below average. Ahmedabad has 22, Broach 234, Surat 64, and Kaira 11 thousand acres. Heavy rain in the first week of September retarded late sowings and damaged early sown crops. Other crops are being substituted for rotted seeds and seedlings in places, which may further reduce the area. The break at the end of September good for the standing crop but too late to allow resowing of cotton.

Gujarat States.—Reported area 1,116,000 acres. Baroda has 482, Kathiawar 464, Cutch 117, and other States 53 thousand acres. Information for about 10 lakhs of acres of cotton land in Kathiawar and a few other Native States not received. Slight injury from heavy rain is reported from Baroda and Palanpur, and in Rewa Kantha sowing retarded. Partly owing to unseasonable sowing rain and partly to last year's low prices, cotton area in Kathiawar has been considerably reduced. A decrease in Cutch is attributed to more land being given to kharif grain crops for which early rains were favourable. Except in Kathiawar and Cutch, condition of crop about the same as in neighbouring British districts.

Karnatak.—Sowing incomplete and hence information defective. Reported area 4½ lakhs of acres or 13 per cent. below average. Of this Belgaum and Dharwar have one lakh each and the rest in Bijapur. When sowing completed probably area will come up to average. Rainfall on the whole has been favourable, and cotton area would have been enlarged had not last year's scarcity of fodder compelled cultivators to devote more land to grain crops. So far condition of crop good.

The same remarks apply to the Karnatak States with 1½ lakhs of acres under cotton.

Sind.—Area 74,000 acres or 20 per cent. below average. Short supply of water at sowing time reduced area particularly in Hyderabad which has nearly ¾ of the total cotton area. Condition fair. Khairpur State has 2,800 acres with good crop.

The second Memorandum on the Cotton Crop for the early district of the Deccan only for the season of 1892-93, (Estimates generally up to the 5th October 1892) is as follows:—

The appended statement shows the corrected area figures for the different States of the Deccan. When the preliminary report was submitted sowing was still in progress and the figures have now been considerably modified.

The total area under cotton is returned at 12 1-3 lakhs of acres, *i.e.*, 3 and 11 per cent. over last year and average. The increase is confined to Ahmadnagar, Poona and Sholapur, the last two districts growing in ordinary years comparatively little cotton. In these districts the cotton area considerably exceeds the highest area sown with cotton during the last seven years. But this increased area, even if a good crop ensues, is not likely to recoup the loss caused in the Khandesh crop by excessive rain.

Khandesh.—Area 1,069,000 acres; 2½ per cent. below last year and about 5 per cent. above average. The early rain was timely but was followed by long break which retarded sowing and withered the sown crop. The fall in July was useful in the north and in August timely rain improved prospects. But the September rain was excessive and caused shedding of leaves and bolls. In places the crop was so rotten that it was pulled up and the land prepared for wheat. On the whole prospects are not good. Though a fair outturn may be obtained.

Nasik.—Area 44,000 acres or 13 per cent. below last year, but 55 per cent. above average. Season and condition of the crop are similar to those of the adjoining south-western talukas of Khandesh.

Ahmadnagar.—Area 86,500 acres; nearly twice average and 2½ times more than in the previous year. The increase is throughout in cotton-growing talukas which lie in the east of the district and is attributed to seasonable sowing rain. In Jamkhed and Nevasa, with nearly 2-5 of the area, condition is good; but elsewhere September heavy rain caused shedding of leaves and bolls. In Shevgaon, the principal cotton-growing taluka, owing to excess of moisture the crop has run to wood and leaves and the outturn will suffer.

The South Deccan.—With its native States has 35,000 acres under cotton; 2½ times more than in the previous year and 57 per cent. above average. Sholapur has 15,200, Poona 7,000 (all in one taluka), Satara, 3,600 and the States 9,300 acres. Of these, Satara alone shows a reduction, by one-half of its normal area, which is due, to more land having been put under jowari for fodder, though the early rains were favourable for sowing cotton. Condition has so far been satisfactory and good outturn is expected. The crop is not yet in flower.

District or Native State.	Total Acreage.		Increase (+) or Decrease(−) p.c in 1892-93 over or below.	
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1891-92.	Average.
British Districts. Deccan.				
Khandesh	1,069,185	1,096,829	−2·52	+1·84
Nasik	43,997	51,090	−13·88	+55·35
Ahmadnagar	86,513	35,307	+145·06	+36·55
Poona	6,998	430	+1,524·85	+305·15
Sholapur	15,206	2,873	+429·1	+156·2
Satara	3,611	7,901	−53·91	−55·71
Total	1,225,530	1,195,436	+2·51	+10·71
Native States.				
Satara Jaghirs	8,956	1,324	+352·53	+30·94
Akalkot	1,076	67	+1,497·01	+13·68
Total	9,324	1,391	+389·9	+61·6
Grand Total	1,234,854	1,197,327	+3·13	+10·76

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The second Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop for the Season 1892-93. Estimates generally up to 5th October 1892.) is:—

The appended statement compares area figures for the current year with average and the previous year. It includes the kharif crop and the rabi crop as far as it has been sown. The total area, 6½ lakhs of acres in British Districts and Native States, including Baroda, is slightly below last year's area, the decrease being confined to Gujarat, the Gujarat States and Sind. The decrease in Gujarat and Gujarat States is due to incomplete sowings and is likely to be considerably reduced when rabi sowings are completed. The decrease in Sind is probably real, sesame being a purely kharif crop in that province.

Gujarat—Area 55,300 acres; 30 and 23 per cent. respectively below last year and average. The decrease is mainly due to the heavy September rain, which retarded the sowing of the late crop and damaged the early-sown crop especially in the north. In the south sowings are still in progress. Condition of the crop reported to be middling.

Gujarat States—Area 209,600 acres. Information incomplete for Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha. The States from which complete information has been received show an increase under sesame due to good rain for sowing. Crop good to fair, except in Rewa Kantha, where damage from excessive rain is reported.

Deccan.—Area 148,800 acres or 19 and 13 per cent. respectively above last year and average. Kandesh and Malegaon (Nasik Collectorate) alone show a decrease attributed to unfavourable sowing rain; Satara shows insignificant decrease. In the other three districts of the Deccan owing to favourable early rains the area has largely increased. In the North-East the crop suffered from a prolonged break in June and July and from excessive rain in September. Disease is reported from two talukas of Ahmadnagar. The North Deccan crop is therefore estimated to yield only a fair outturn. In the South Deccan and its States with an area of 36,800 acres, the crop is good except in Sholapur where it suffered a little from the break in July.

Karnatak.—Area 53,300 acres; more than four times last year's area and 62 per cent. above average, the increase being due to the same cause as in the Deccan. In Bijapur excessive rain damaged the crop in three talukas and diseased in one. Elsewhere season has been favourable; the crop is in good condition.

Karnatak States.—Area 13,000 acres except in Kolhapur, where excessive rain occurred, there is a general rise in area. Crop diseased in Sangli, elsewhere fair to good.

Konkan—Area 24,300 acres, slightly below last year, the decrease being mostly in Kolaba. In parts of Thana and Ratnagiri crop damaged by excessive rain, elsewhere good.

Konkan States with 6,200 acres show a decrease of about 1,300 acres which is attributed to excessive rain and incomplete sowings. Condition fair.

Sind.—98,600 acres or 4 and 22 per cent. below last year and average. Except in Karachi, which has only a small area, the decrease is general and is attributed to short water-supply. In the Upper Sind Frontier district, cultivators were deterred from sowing, as last year's crop was repeatedly destroyed by locusts.

MADRAS PADDY.

The first Report on Sowings of 1892-93 is issued as under according to the reports received from Government villages, the area of paddy sown during the current season up to the end of September—on 20th—amounted to 3,430,000 acres, which is 292,000 acres or 9 per cent. above the average area and 318,000 acres or 31 per cent. more than last year for the same period. The sowings in 1891 were very much below the average owing to the unfavourable character of the season, when the rains of the south-west monsoon were both late and extremely deficient. This year these rains have been exceptionally favourable almost throughout the Presidency. The subjoined statement shows the fluctuations in the area sown in the principal districts growing paddy, or for groups of districts:—

	Area sown in			Increase or decrease over.	
	A normal year.	1891.	1892.	The normal area.	Area last year.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam and Vizagapatam	198,000	169,000	194,000	− 4,000	+ 25,000
Godavari	441,000	452,000	461,000	+ 17,000	+ 9,000
Kistna	361,000	324,000	374,000	+ 13,000	+ 50,000
Deccan	130,000	99,000	236,000	+ 56,000	+ 107,000
Carnatic	376,000	137,000	481,000	+ 105,000	+ 344,000
Central	273,000	148,000	325,000	+ 52,000	+ 175,000
Tanjore	494,000	339,000	434,000	+ 30,000	+ 75,000
West-Coast	329,000	326,000	341,000	+

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

With the arrival of autumn in England there has been a recurrence of auroral displays, which are oftenest seen in spring and autumn. Owing to the non-actinic character of the auroral light, auroras are very difficult to photograph and require a long exposure. Nevertheless, to the eye the illumination is sometimes as bright as moonlight, small print has been read by it, and a Scandinavian artist, Herr Carl Boch, once painted an auroral arch by its own light. Some years ago, after many fruitless attempts, a Scandinavian professor obtained a very dim photograph of an auroral glow; but now we learn that Herr Baschin and Dr. Brendel succeeded last spring in taking photographs of different types of aurora while staying at Bossekop, in the Alten Fjord, Norway, a place selected for auroral observations by the classical French expedition of a century ago.

It is remarkable that our knowledge of this interesting phenomenon should have advanced so little during the past hundred years. Perhaps the fact that there is no immediate prospect of making money out of such observations may help to account for this state of things. Dr. Brendel reports that during the great aurora of February 14 last the magnetic needle varied as much as 12deg. in the course of eight minutes, the largest variation on record. The centre of the auroral arches was always in the magnetic meridian, and the corona at the magnetic zenith. Temperature observations at Bossekop also showed that the Gulf Stream keeps the spring and winter temperature there comparatively high, whereas a little way inland the cold is intense.

Experiments have been made under the auspices of the Royal Danish Academy to determine the height of auroral displays. At Godthall, Greenland, Herr Adam Paulsen, with two theodolites four miles apart, has fixed the height of different auroras at from one to four miles. At Cape Farewell heights of about ten miles were observed. At Spitzbergen they varied from one-third to eighteen miles. These results do not agree with the estimates of the earlier students of the subject; for example, differing from 90 to 500 miles. In fact, auroras sometimes reach the surface of the earth, or come very near it, as houses and trees have been seen through them.

The diamond bearing meteorite discovered in the Diablo Canon of Arizona has been added to the mineral cabinet of Harvard College. It will be remembered that Professor Koenig, of Philadelphia, found the diamonds in a cavity of the iron owing to his cutting tool coming to a stop against them. They were black diamonds, with the exception of one which was white, and subsequently lost. To see whether other portions of the meteorite contained diamond a piece was suspended in a platinum cage and immersed in acid contained in a platinum bowl. The current from a voltaic battery was sent through the bath from the cage to the bowl, and the iron dissolved away, leaving a black slime, which on being washed, showed black and white particles. The black were amorphous carbon, the white partly quarts partly diamond. The quarts was dissolved away by digesting it over a steam bath with strong hydrofluoric acid. The diamonds were found to cut glass and scratch topaz or sapphire.

It is well known that carbon segregates from meteoric iron in the form of fine-grained graphite, and crystals of graphite resembling diamonds have been found in meteorites such as those of Youngdegin and the Nowo Urei. Diamonds are also found to occur in old volcanic vents, such as the Kimberley mines of South Africa which are filled with decomposed intrusive material thrown up from great depths. Professor Carvil Lewis supposed these diamonds to have been formed by the action of the intrusive material on the carboniferous shales found there, and predicted that diamonds would be found in meteorites; but no diamonds have yet been found in the Greenland iron-beds, where a similar action has taken place. Professor O. W. Huntington recently expressed the opinion—which, indeed, had already been formed by M. Daubree—that since the earth is apparently a mass of meteorites covered with a crust, there ought to be abundance of diamonds at great depths.

The ancient Libyan alphabet used by the Berber tribes of North Africa long prior to the foundation of Carthage, is still extant among the wild Touaregs of the Sahara. It is different from both the Iberic alphabet of Spain and the Phœnician characters; and is composed of consonants called tifinar, formed of the lines of a rectangle more or less complete, and vowel points called tiddebakin, which are simply dots. Some of these letters are found in the oldest Etruscan inscriptions and the "inscription of Lemnos." Sepulchral inscriptions of these letters, dating several centuries before Christ, have been discovered; and also rock inscriptions of more archaic style in the range of the Southern Atlas. The occurrence of the letters in Etruscan inscriptions is another proof of the Libyan origin of that mysterious people.

In the "Archiv fur Anthropologie" Dr. F. von Luschan, of Berlin, has published an account of his researches on the people of Lycia, Asia Minor, who are known as Tachtadschy, which means "wood-choppers." They are a shy, secluded people, inhabiting the mountains, and live by felling timber. They are small of stature, with dark eyes and hair, and their skulls are remarkably short and high, that is to say, hypsibrachycephalic. A comparison of their skulls with those of very old Lycian and Armenian graves has led Dr. von Luschan to consider them among the aborigines of Asia Minor. They extended over the entire south of Asia Minor, north-eastward to the Caucasus, and eastward to the Upper Euphrates, but their northern and western bounds are indetermined. It is possible that the short, dark, brachycephalic people of Central Europe may be a western branch of this type, which, in his opinion, has emanated from Central Asia, that mother of races."

The orientation of temples is now receiving much attention, and is found to exist not only in those of Greece, Egypt, Babylon, and Zimbabwe in Mashonaland, but also in the "kib vas," or sacred chambers of the Moqui and Tusayan Indians of Arizona. Different reasons are assigned for orientation. The Egyptian pyramids have their sides facing the cardinal points, so that the eastern and western doors opened to the rising and the setting sun. It was through the latter that the god Anubis conducted the soul to the other world. The Babylonians and Assyrians directed the angles, not the sides, of their temples to the cardinal points. The "kib vas" of the Moqui Indians are oriented north-east and south-west.

The De Lancel Fund promoted by a Philadelphian gentleman now residing in Mexico, has for its object the study of the graphic system of the ancient Mayas of Central America. Vocabularies, photographs, artistic reproductions of the mural inscriptions on ancient temples, and sculptures are to be collected under the direction of Dr. Hilborne T. Cresson, of Philadelphia, a well-known anthropologist of the Peabody Museum, who had the advantage of an artistic training at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and in the ateliers of Alexander Dumont, the sculptor, as well as J. L. Gerome, the painter, and is moreover a good Spanish scholar. The work of exploration in Central America will be wisely carried out during the healthy season—a plan which is being followed by American exploring parties in general.

Dr. E. W. Middendorf, a German medical man long resident in Peru, has just published the sixth and last volume of his colossal work on the Peruvian languages, especially the Kecchua, Aymara, and Chimu, of which he gives vocabularies. One volume contains the drama of Ollanta, which is believed to be pre-Columbian, as well as songs, and specimens of prose composition in the Aymara and Chimu tongues. The work is published by Brockhaus, of Leipzig.

It is generally supposed by anthropologists that Dr. Latham in 1851, was the first to maintain that the white race originated in Europe; but Dr. D. G. Brinton, the American anthropologist, has recently shown that M. J. J. Omalius d'Halloy was before him. In a series of notes to the Academie Royale de Belgique, between 1830 and 1848, he combats the notion that the "Indo-European" or Aryan race came from Asia, and discusses the evidence in favour of a European origin.

The Germans, who are nothing if not encyclopedic, have caused their agents to compile dictionaries of all the native languages spoken in their colonies. The task is not a small one, as there are fifty languages spoken in their East African possessions, twelve in those of South-west Africa, twenty in the Cameroons, five or six in Togo, and at least fifty in the South Seas. Moreover, there are numerous dialects of these tongues.

At Stockton, California, there is an artesian well 1,900 feet deep, yielding 2,250 gallons of water a minute, and in addition 75,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas a day. The water has a temperature of 93deg. Fahr., and is utilised for bathing purposes. It flows into an artificial lake surrounded by 115 dressing-rooms for the use of bathers. The water contains common salt, soda, magnesia, iron, and sulphur. Fish are often seen jumping in the lake, and probably come in through the overflow. The gas is conveyed to a gasometer, and employed for heating and lighting. When the temperature is too low for open air bathing, the gas is used to heat a covered bath and private bathing rooms.

Mr. H. Newman Lawrence, M. I. E. E, has made a number of experiments which demonstrate that the electric resistance of the skin of the cheek measured over the circular space covered by a non-polarisable electrode 2 inches in diameter, is 1,666 ohms. The value is not strictly correct for skin on other parts of the body, and it will vary in different individuals, as well as with their conditions of health, temperature, and so on.

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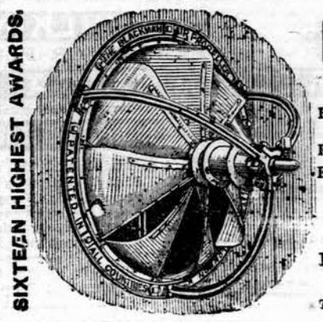

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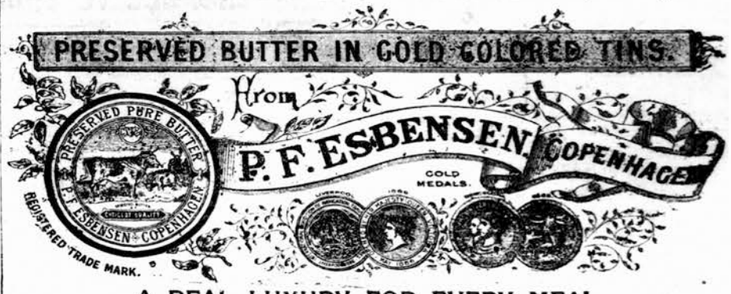

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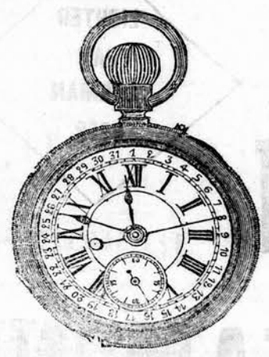

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